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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 19)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 19)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII. No. 19.

Jersey City, N. J., October 1, 1935

Price 10 Cents

## Local 66 Obtains Wage Raises After Eight-Day Strike

### Members Ratify New Contract—Labor Bureau Under Union Control

After a strike which lasted one week, the Bonnaz embroiderers, pleaters and stitchers, members of Local 66 of the I.L.G.W.U., reached an agreement with their employers' associations in these accessory and novelty garment trades and ratified it on Thursday afternoon, September 19, at the Manhattan Opera House on West 34th Street. The workers won a \$2 wage increase for those earning \$18 a week, a \$4 increase for bottom makers, a \$5 increase for stitchers earning \$15, a \$2 increase for embroiderers and makers earning \$12, and a \$1 increase for floor workers earning \$11.

One of the important gains was the retention of the labor bureau functioning in the industry under union control against the strong op-

position of the employers who proposed a bi-party administration of the bureau. The clause governing overtime in the new pact provides that in no event shall five hours of it be granted in the busy season and not until it has been approved by the impartial chairman. One employer may be permitted to work on the machine provided that he does not work more hours than the average worker in the shop.

The Union also won access to books and time cards of employers whenever questions of wages and back pay are raised. The employers also agreed in principle to the abolition of home-work.

## I.L.G.W.U. Delegates At A.F. of L. Meet

### Convention Will Assemble for Two Weeks At Hotel Chelsea

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be represented at the Fifty-Fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, starting the sessions at Atlantic City on October 7, by the following six delegates:

President David Dubinsky, Vice-President Isidore Nagler, Julius Hochman, Reuben Zuckerman, president New York Cloak Joint Board, Nathan Margulies, chairman New York Dress Joint Board, and Abraham Snyder, manager Corset and Brassiere Workers' Union, Local 32.

## Underwear Workers In Show of Strength; Parleys Continue

### Tense Situation Created by Employers' Counter Demands—Final Action Postponed to October 1

On Tuesday, September 17, in the afternoon, the White Goods Workers' Union, Local 42 of New York, served notice on the employers in the underwear industry that it is ready to defend the working and living standards of its members against every attempt to debase labor conditions or to deny to the underwear workers legitimate im-

provements of work terms in the factories.

The warlike took the form of a great demonstration which brought to the Manhattan Opera House, one of New York's largest assembly halls, 15,000 unemployed workers who filled the hall and overflowed all adjacent streets. The discipline displayed by the mass of the "white goods" workers, nearly all of them women, who marched through the streets on the way to the grand rally, and the militant spirit which marked the Manhattan Opera meeting from the first drop of the gavel to the final echo of the last round (Continued on page 2)

## Dallas Labor Rallies in Strike Defense As Perlstein Is Sentenced

### Union Will Appeal Case; Picketing to Continue; Arbitration of Strike Issues To Be Pressed Further.

Meyer Perlstein, representative of the I.L.G.W.U., in the Southwest, was sentenced by Judge Towne Young, of the Dallas District Court, in three days in jail for contempt of court and fined \$100 on Saturday, September 21, after a trial lasting a week. Perlstein was found guilty of violating an injunction issued by Judge Young several months ago in connection with the strike of the dressmakers, members of Locals 12, and 204 of the I.L.G.W.U., in Dallas.

Judge Young issued a stay of commitment until September 29 to the Union's attorney to make up a record of the case for the purpose of immediate appeal. An application to the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus is also being considered by the defense.

In the meantime, the trial and the blatant support given to the union dress manufacturers' group whose women workers have been on strike for over four months, by the combined anti-union forces of Dallas, had so aroused organized labor in that city that at a meeting on Sunday, following the sentence of Brother Perlstein, the Dallas Central Labor Council voted without a dissenting voice to throw the united strength of all the trade (Continued on page 3)

## "EQUITY" IN DECATUR, ILL.



"Judge Miller, who has made permanent his injunction against our brave strikers, regardless of the atrocities committed upon them by Berghoff gunmen and gas-bomb deputy sheriffs, is definitely on the side of the employers. His remark that he would dissolve the injunction if the strike is called off is a pathetic commentary on his sincerity and intelligence. Were he not a boss' judge he could have been instrumental in settling the strike before he issued that injunction."

DAVID DUBINSKY, President  
I.L.G.W.U.

## Underwear Workers in Show of Strength—Negotiations Locked

(Continued from page 1)  
of applause, made it clear as day that the workers stand ready to fight at the first call of the Union.

### Dubinsky, Shore, Schneiderman Address Throng

The enthusiasm which greeted the speeches of President David Dubinsky, Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62, Frank Crosswath, and Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, left no doubt on this point. President Dubinsky was greeted with ringing applause as he stepped forth to the front of the platform: "If the manufacturers who employ you have any doubts as to the sentiment of the International in this dispute between them and your Union," he said, "I am here to dispel it. I want to emphasize that the International stands ready to support without reserve any move that the White Goods Workers' Union may be compelled to make at this time. If a peaceful solution is at all possible, good and well. But if the bosses balk at a settlement, the International is fully prepared, even tomorrow, to finance a strike to a victorious end."

Frank Crosswath, I.L.G.W.U. organizer, delivered a brilliant talk, followed by Rose Schneiderman, one of the pioneer leaders of Local 62, who assured the workers present that should the need arise, they could rely on the wholehearted cooperation of the League.

### Contractors Should Be Curbed

Brother Shore took up the new clauses submitted to the association and attacked the manufacturers' counter-demands. He stressed the necessity of regulating the contracting situation.

"We want a provision," he explained, "to be inserted in the agreement that will define once and for all the status of the contractors in this industry and will eliminate that evil, so that the contractor, particularly the non-union contractor, will cease to be the instrument that undermines the well-being of the workers."

"Our agreement states that all contractors must be registered with the Union; that no work is to be sent out to contractors if there is not sufficient work for the inside shop. I charge that this provision has been flagrantly violated by the manufacturers. We insist that the right be granted us to examine the employers' books jointly with the association, to make sure that this provision is complied with. If the manufacturers really hope to obtain longer hours and lower pay," Brother Shore exclaimed, "I advise them to go into their shops, remove their jackets, put on overalls, pick up wrenches and make their own undergarments."

### Negotiations Still Deadlocked

In the last ten days, since the meeting, conferences with the

## 10,000 "White Goods" Rushing Manhattan Opera Meeting



Like Their Sisters in the Dress Shops the Week Before, Thousands of Undergarment Workers Storm the Big House on West 34th Street to Tell the World That They Are Ready.

perie Association, the Neglige Association, and the Allied Association were resumed at the Vanderbilt and Latham Hotels. The Union was represented at these conferences by the members of the executive board of Local 62; and by Manager Samuel Shore, Brother Samuel Perlmuter, manager of the Cutters' Union, Local 16, and M. Falkman, of the Miscellaneous Department of Local 16. At each of the three conferences the manufacturers took the position that not only have they no intention of granting the demands of the Union but they advanced counter-demands which, if adopted, would mean a return to the sweat-shop system with all its attendant horrors.

In view of the steadily increasing cost of living, and in an attempt to decrease unemployment in the industry, Local 62 proposed that the new agreements be based on a 15 per cent increase and a 35-hour week. Matthew G. Touran, on behalf of the Linerize Association, faced the Union with a list of counter-demands, including a 44-hour working week and a reduction of \$2 per week for all work workers and a proportionate reduction for piece workers.

Samuel Shore, chief spokesman for the White Goods Workers' Union, immediately after the last conference with the employers, issued a statement which read, in part:

### Negotiations at Critical Point

"We have met in conference with the representatives of two of the associations in our trade, the Allied and the Linerize. Our next step is to swing into motion a full mobilization of all our forces and resources."

"The negotiations have at present reached a crucial state. We must not only refuse to grant the demands of our Union, they have instead put forward a counter demand of longer hours and a cut in wages."

"We have practically exhausted all our efforts at a peaceful solution of the problem. Our next step is to swing into motion a full mobilization of all our forces and resources."

"We did not seek a fight. We don't want it now, but if our adversaries leave us no other way out, we shall soon convince them that we are ready for a showdown, that we know how to retain the valuable gains of our workers and how to secure for them in fight their legitimate rights."

### Fool Action October 1

In the hope of averting a strike, however, the representatives of Local 62 and 34 made another effort on September 24 to resume negotiations with the employers' associations.

A notice to this effect was forwarded to all employers and chair-ladies in the shops advising them

## They Spoke At Undergarment Rally



Left to Right: Samuel Shore, President Dubinsky, Frank Crosswath

## Patternmakers, Local 31, Elect Board, Officers

Local 31, of the I.L.G.W.U., held an election for officers and executive board on Saturday, September 21, in the auditorium of the International Building.

The following were elected: Manager, M. Schwartz; President, D. De Mattia; Vice-President, M. Barzetti; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Kohnstein; Sergeant-at-Arms, V. Colantonio; Business Agent, M. W. Strauss.

Executive Board: W. Ajona, A. Ansketkin, P. Cardanone, L. Costello, L. Evans, G. Gutierrez, J. Klinek, C. Klotz, L. Leuninger, L. Morasco, A. Ribick, M. Rosenblum, B. Rothman, J. Schwartz, M. Solomon, S. Spiegel, L. Tannenbaum, V. Valente, H. Welser.

## Madrid Workers Thank I.L.G.W.U.

## Relief Committee Acknowledges Contribution From Pres. Dubinsky

The following letter was received at the General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. on September 23 from Maria Martinez Sierra, treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Worker Victims in Spain, who

to keep the membership posted on the progress of its conferences with the manufacturers. The notice was Tuesday, October 1, as that day, on which will depend war or peace in the undergarment industry.

were either jailed or whose families were orphaned in the recent fighting in that country;

Madrid, September 5, 1935.  
"Mr. David Dubinsky, President I.L.G.W.U., New York, U.S.A."

Dear Sir:

"In my own name and in the name of the entire relief committee, we thank you heartily for the liberal and generous contribution you have sent us for the relief of the Spanish workers. Please, find enclosed receipt for \$1,000. The money came in a moment when it was badly needed, and we are very grateful for it and touched by the proof of international solidarity. Please accept and transmit to your committee our best thanks."

Yours faithfully,  
MARIA MARTINEZ SIERRA, Treasurer."

## Knitgoods Officers All Re-elected

The present administration of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers' Union was re-elected by overwhelming majorities in the general election held by Locals 155 of the I.L.G.W.U. and 2085 of the U.T.W.A. on September 12.

2,714 members took part in the balloting and all the "progressive" candidates were elected. Louis Nelson, present incumbent and candidate for reelection, was chosen by a vote of 1,881, amounting to 82 per cent of the total vote. His opponent, Morris Ezer, drew 447 votes. The victory of the "progressive" was complete in each local.

Each year since, the election was conducted in a most democratic manner, with all groups represented on the watchers and other election committees.

## Dallas Labor Rallies in Strike Defense As Perlstien Is Sentenced

(Continued from Page 1)  
union behind the strike of the dress workers.

A committee representative of all important unions in Dallas was elected to take all necessary measures in aid of the embattled dress makers. Machinery also will be in motion for enrolling the support of union labor in all other towns and cities of Texas.

General Organizer Perlstien's trial before Judge Young began on Saturday, September 14, and came to a close a full week later. Perlstien's testimony was preceded by presentation of "evidence" by William Morrow, prosecuting attorney for the manufacturers' association, intended to involve Perlstien in "orders" allegedly issued by him to the strikers to use violence in the strike. A star witness for the prosecution was a certain Mrs. Frank Hagdale, formerly a member of the Dallas union local, who testified that at a union meeting in March Perlstien advised the strikers to "go out and fight like lions." When the strike broke out, Mrs. Hagdale refused to do picket duty and the rest of the strikers thought she stayed on in the office and was ready for strike benefit money at all times. Under cross examination by the attorney for the Union, Andrew Priest, Mrs. Hagdale's testimony lost all value for the prosecution after her conduct had been made clear.

On the witness stand, Brother Perlstien, in order to make his business which the prosecution was endeavoring to raise that he was a "red" and an "anarchist" out of the scope bent on creating a "revolution" in Dallas, told frankly of his activities in that city from the day he was dispatched by the General Office of the I.L.G.W.U. to investigate the complaints of the local workers of abuses in the shops, where he subsequently found flagrant violations of NIRA work conditions.

"I am willing to submit," Perlstien testified, "to any fair-minded group of citizens the local strike situation. I am always for arbitration. The purpose of this strike is to give a vote to the workers as to their working conditions and wages."

Attorney Andrew J. Priest, for the Union, called Lester Lerch, president of the Texas Dress Manufacturers' Association and leader of the fight against the Union, to the stand and made him admit that the group which he heads is a member of the Texas Dress Manufacturers' Association, thus averting to oppose the labor at all events. He also admitted that 25 of the striking girls would not be rehired by the employers which is tantamount to a declaration that these girls were virtually locked out by the firms on strike.

In sentencing Perlstien, Judge Young gave as his reason that he could not believe that while in Dallas Perlstien would not have known of the contemplated violence by pickets against the strikebreakers on August 7.

Neither peaceful picketing nor payment of strike benefits, however, were affected by the sentence imposed on Perlstien and some of the strikers previously brought up before Judge Young. It was made clear.

The General Office of the I.L.G.W.U. announced that it was investigating the action of the Postal Telegraph Company's office in Dallas which is alleged, furnished to the manufacturers' attorneys transcripts of union messages from New York to Dallas without having been subpoenaed to do so in violation of the legal rights of members of telegrams.

## JUSTICE

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DAVID DUBINSKY, President  
and General Secretary of the  
I.L.G.W.U. of N.Y.C.  
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## Newark Cotton Dress Strike Continues Unabated

Union Leaders Cited for Contempt of Court—Strike Spreads to South River and Somerville, New Jersey.

Peace efforts started by Mayor Killestein of Newark, N. J., failed to end the six-week old cotton and children's dressmakers' strike in that city. When Brother Harry Wauder, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, under whose direction the strike is conducted, refused that the contractors were not sincere about reaching an understanding with the Union, he gave orders to begin payment of strike benefits. The morale of the strikers, needless to say, is as high today as on the first day of the walkout.

### Cited for Contempt of Court

The determination of the Union to continue the strike, even after the failure of Mayor Killestein's mediation efforts, evidently has angered the employers, who filed complaints against the Union for alleged violations of the injunction which seven of them had obtained last month. Vice-Chancellor Berry has thereupon cited for contempt of court Brother Harry Wauder, leader of the strike, and Organizers Sadie Bess, Peter Deflessen, Eric Ross, and nine active pickets. The case is scheduled to come up for trial on October 8. It will provide an excellent opportunity to show the public of Newark the kind of help the Union is waging in its efforts to protect the wage and work standards of the city's most exploited group of workers—the children's and cotton dress makers.

### 50 Per Cent Cut in Somerville

The condition of the cotton dressmakers in other cities in New Jersey is fast becoming unbearable. One, 200 girls employed in the Broadway and Son factory in South River, N. J., found themselves compelled to go out on strike, on September 12, to forestall a reduction of wages and an increase in working hours. The cooperation given these workers by the silk dressmakers of South River is truly admirable. Brother Isaacman, manager of the South River dressmakers' local, is in charge of the strike.

A similar attempt to reduce wages and increase hours (in this particular case the reduction was 10 per cent and the increase in hours was from 46 to 48) brought out on strike on Sept. 18 its girls employed by the Sumner Dress Mfg. Co. in Somerville, N. J. Brother Harry Pomeroy is in charge of this strike. Production in both shops is completely paralyzed.

## Local 177, Alteration Tailors, Renew Pact

The Alteration Tailors' Local 177, of the I.L.G.W.U., renewed their contract with the Tailors' Merchant Association for another year.

The new contract calls for a raise in minimum scale and in earnings above the minimum. The minimum wage was raised from \$41 to \$45 a week, while those earning \$45 and over will be getting \$48.

The rate for overtime will be one and a quarter. Overtime has been cut down from six eighths to a dollar maximum per week.

Samuel Weisner, manager, and Samuel Schwartz, chairman, of Local 177, together with Fredrick T. Dunbar, executive secretary of the I.L.G.W.U., represented the employers at the conference with the employers. Brother Schwartz will be called against a number of non-association employers who failed to accede to the Union's terms.

## VETERANS RECALL MEMORIES OF 1910 STRIKE



Seated from Left to Right: Louis Levy, M. J. Ashbes, President Dubinsky, Isidore Nagler, Reuben Zuckerman, Dr. R. Hoffman, Louis Langer.

### Heroic Struggle 25 Years Ago Told at Beethoven Hall Gathering.

By Staff Reporter

The great 1910 strike of the New York cloakmakers was commemorated in a modest way at a gathering at Beethoven Hall, on the night of September 18, at which officers and executive board members of New York cloak locals were present, together with a limited number of guests.

Being the 25th anniversary of such an important event, rightly called the birthday of the I.L.G.W.U., some people were of the opinion that a larger celebration, with the participation of the great mass of members, would have been fitting. It was, however, explained that the 40th anniversary of Local 1, shortly to take place, would soon offer such an opportunity.

Called upon one after another by toastmaster Louis Levy, manager of Local 1's galaxy of speakers ransacked their memories to bring to their auditors a vivid picture of proletarian heroism and union strength. Young leaders and old fighters told the few that did not know, how miserable were the conditions of the cloak workers in the days when the Union was only an inspiration, a distant hope of a few diehards of the earlier school. Still, the day was bound to come, and it was on a bright July morning in 1910 when 55,000 workers poured into Union Square to be greeted by bewildered union leaders who never had dreamt of such a response to their strike call.

### Dubinsky's Tribute

The role of the New York cloakmakers in the life of the International was brought out in a forceful talk by President Dubinsky, who said that without the victory of the cloakmakers in the 1910 struggle our Union could have never reached its present strength and influence. "Although the cloakmakers are no longer the biggest unit of our union, they stand head and shoulders above the rest in every achievement. Always the first on the firing line, the cloakmakers have maintained this reputation, and no other group of workers in the entire American labor movement can pride itself on such achievements similar to those on the credit side of the ledger of the New York Cloakmakers."

### "Never Rest on Glory" Warns Nagler

Greeted with prolonged applause, Vice-President Isidore Nagler, general manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, preceded President Dubinsky with an impassioned appeal to keep the union forces alert on the watch. "We were able to take full advantage of the opportunity presented to us two years ago, but a back glance at our past history, particularly at the 1910 strike, should convince every one

that the Union was possessing other strength besides the enervating effect of the NRA. And this strength we must keep ready to use, not only for preserving the strike, recently won condition, but to wage future battles for added gains."

Other speakers who commented on the significance of the 1910 strike were: I. Sorkin, manager of Local 1; L. Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 16; Ab. Robson, assistant manager of Local 17; Louis Langer, recording secretary of the Cloak Joint Board; Basil Dettl, manager of Italian Local 43; Harry Wauder, manager of the Out-of-Town Department; M. Goldowsky, assistant manager of Local 15; Saul Metz, manager of Local 102; Jacobson, assistant secretary of the Joint Board; B. Fried, oldest active Local 1 member and its former financial secretary; M. J. Ashbes, recording secretary of the Cloak Joint Board; Reuben Zuckerman, chairman of the Joint Board; Dr. R. Hoffman, editor of "Gerechtigkeit"; and Brother Resnick, of Local 1.

Telegrams were received from President Rosenberg, Philip Kapp, present secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, and Joel Abramowitz, chairman of Local 10. All the speakers, many of them veterans of the 1910 strike, recalled the services given to the cloakmakers' cause by departed leaders such as the late presidents Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Slesman; Sol Polakoff and Abraham Baroff, and by the two great Socialist leaders, Meyer London and Morris Hillquit. The audience stood for a while in reverent silence in honor of their memory.

## Strikes and Settlements in Penna.

By Elias Reinberg, V.P.

Harrisburg, Pa.—2,000 Harrisburg residents, most of them friends and relatives of the 75 girls who struck for "code" wages and hours at the Capitol City Dress Co. Morris Shapiro, owner, patrolled yesterday all streets leading to this cotton dress factory.

This is the first garment strike in Harrisburg, and the sympathy of the local workers with the strikers is all the more pronounced because of the notoriously low earnings prevailing in the Capitol City shop, ranging from \$5 down to \$1 a week.

The Cotton Dress Department of the Union succeeded two days ago in signing an agreement with the Hamilton, Pa. Dress Co., makers of cotton dresses, Mr. Jos. Glasberg, owner, gaining a \$13-a-week minimum and a 40-hour week for 300 girls employed there.

Earlier in the week, the Department signed a contract with the Treiston, N. J. Waist & Dress Co. employing 100 workers, manufacturers of blouses, Bonovsky & Tomshy, owners.

## Strikers Place Decatur Firms on Unfair List

### Appeal to Labor Everywhere for Help in Bitter Fight.

Backed by the undivided support of the labor movement in their own city, in the State of Illinois and all over the country, the strikers of the four Decatur cotton dress factories who have been battling for their very existence since February, sent a circular letter to a large number of retailers who were known to them as customers of the strike Decatur firms, acquainting them with the true facts underlying the strike and asking for their support. The letter made in part: "Seven months ago, the experienced operators in four cotton garment factories in Decatur went on strike because the manufacturers had discriminated against union members, had refused to meet with peace committees and to recognize our Union.

"Since the strike was called last February we have tried repeatedly to get the manufacturers to meet with our representatives and they have always refused. We were willing to leave the differences to arbitration but the manufacturers have been obstinate. More than a dozen State and federal conciliators have come in hopes of settling the strike, but the manufacturers have ignored their suggestions and efforts.

"We understand you are handling the products of one of the involved firms. The name of the firm is: The Decatur Garment Factory, Osgood's Garment Factory, Hume's Manufacturing Company, The Keating Garment Factory. Therefore, we are appealing to you to help us.

"We feel that in helping us you will invite the friendly feeling of Trade Unionists and fair-minded Americans in your territory to patronize your store.

"We have received numerous letters from firms assuring us that they will patronize the cotton garment factories in Decatur as long as the strike is on and are equipping us to arbitrate the questions involved in this strike and we plead with you again to use your influence in behalf of the hundreds of women that are fighting for an American standard of living.

"We cannot tell you how much we appreciate it when firms who believe in decent working conditions and humane treatment, do not approve of the use of tear gas, hired thugs and injunctions to break the efforts of our strikers.

"We hope that you will use your influence in our present struggle and inform the employers to that effect."

## Strike in New Britain Follows Discharge of 7 Cloak Pressers

### Lynbrook, L. I., Cloakmakers Hold Fast

The campaign among the cloakmakers of New Britain, Conn., quickly developed into a strike when the E. J. Killa Independent Cloak Co., a few days ago, discharged seven pressers for union activities.

This move elicited a series of intimidating acts reported in the last issue of "Justice." The Union, however, was not caught unawares, and since the morning of September 16, a strike is in progress against that firm. Brothers Bernard Shub and Tash are directing the fight, which is daily gaining in momentum and public support. Pickets are guarding the entrance to the shop, while meetings of strikers and local trade union sympathizers are taking place daily. Brother Valenti, editor of the New York Italian daily, "La Stampa Libera," spoke last Monday to the strikers and rallied to their support a number of local Italian trade unionists.

Another cloakmakers' strike, against the Samuel Abrahamson firm in Lynbrook, L. I., now already in its third week, continues as effective as ever, under the direction of organizers I. Mayersky and Jack Grossman.

"Three isolated skirmishes" Harry Wauder, general manager of the Out-of-Town Department, declared, "are the prelude to a decisive campaign to wipe out every non-union cloak shop still operating in the Out-of-Town territory."

## Will Confer on Conley Reception

President Dubinsky will summon next week a meeting of representatives of all locals of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York to work out a plan for the reception of Brother Andrew Conley, British fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, who is general secretary of the British National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

It is expected that the I.L.G.W.U. will greet Brother Conley at a meeting in one of the large halls. Brother Conley is bringing along a plaque as a gift from the International Clothing Workers' Federation to the I.L.G.W.U. The presentation of the plaque will be made at that meeting.

### British Garment Head



Andrew Conley, British Fraternal Delegate A. F. of L. Convention

They who create the wealth of society with their brawn are best fitted to understand it with their brains.

Join Your Classes

## Knitgoods Industry Chairman Rules on "Mechanics" Point

### Union Wins Sharply Contested Issue on Unionization of "Master Mechanics" Under Collective Agreement.

After hearings on August 20 and August 22, involving a sharp contest on the construction of a significant point in the agreement between the Knitgoods Workers' Joint Council, Local 155 of the I.L.G.W.U. and the Metropolitan Knitted Textile Association, Mr. Tracy W. Voorhes ruled on September 22 in favor of the Union, upholding its right to demand that all "mechanics" in the shops of the association's members must be members in good standing of the Union.

Arguing the case for the Union was Elias Lieberman, counsel for the I.L.G.W.U., while Mr. Samuel Blumberg represented the association. Present at the hearing on August 22 were President David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U., Louis Nelson, manager of the Knit Goods Joint Council, and several association leaders.

### "Mechanics" No Separate Craft

The point in contest centered on the complaint of the Union lodged with Chairman Voorhes against the employers' grant for the inclusion of the knitgoods employers to observe strictly that the mechanics employed in the industry be full-fledged union men. In ruling favorably on the Union's contention, Chairman Voorhes stated in part:

"The duties of the mechanics whose status is now in question were proved by the Union through the testimony of the employers themselves—to take charge of the knitting machines, to make parts, wheels and chains on machines. Such testimony established that there is no separate craft known as 'master mechanics,' but that the term simply indicates a mechanic possessing more than ordinary degree of skill or breadth of knowledge. . . . The definition of 'mechanics' in the agreement, coupled with the inclusion of mechanics in the schedule of weekly scale of wages, establishes that mechanics as theretofore defined are included under the terms of the written agreement to be Union employees."

### Oral Agreement Denied

"The claim of the association that a side-agreement or gentleman's understanding was made orally, that, irrespective of the provisions of the written agreement, the Union would not require the mechanics in the larger plants who didn't do actual knitting themselves to be unionized, is but an effort to substitute an informal oral agreement for the written agreement on this point. It seems clear that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Imperial, charged to make such substitution even if the proof established the facts as claimed."

During the hearing, Mr. Lieberman, supported by testimony submitted by President Dubinsky, denied that the Union had at any time entered into an "understanding" with the association concerning the alleged mechanics' immunity from the obligation to join upon all the crafts in the knitgoods shops. Chairman Voorhes concluded his remarks as follows:

"I am thoroughly satisfied that for any of the several independent reasons stated, the claim of the Union must be sustained and the provisions of the written agreement in this regard enforced."

## "91" Mobilizes For Strike

By Harry Greenberg, V.P.  
Manager of Local 91

These are days of strike preparation for Local 91, preparation for a general strike to affect the infant, children's wear and household shops of the Metropolitan area.

As a first step in rallying the forces of our Union for the general strike we embarked upon a series of radio broadcasts. Every Tuesday night at 8:30, we present to our members the development of negotiations with the employers; we mobilize them for the general strike, and at the same time we present our case to the public at large.

The first radio broadcast was utilized for the purpose of announcing our membership in a twin demonstration on September 12 in Cooper Union and the Manhattan Opera House. These two meetings will stand up as monumental landmarks in the history of our Union.

### The Twin Demonstration

In Brooklyn and Downtown at 1:30, in the Bronx and Uptown at 7:30, thousands of our thousands of workers stopped work. Headed by the chairman and chairladies of the shops, they walked, rode, and ran to the giant meetings of their Union.

At 5 o'clock, hundreds of girls were burning outside of the old Cooper Union, impatient to begin the meeting and hear the message of their Union. When the doors were thrown open, those who waited outside poured in and like a rising tide the basin-like auditorium, already strewn with those who worked at more distant points continued to trickle into the auditorium and fill it to the brim.

At 2:30 new hundreds were milling about outside the wide doors of the Manhattan Opera House. When at 4 o'clock the portals were thrown wide open, thick crowds, in triple file, began a long parade into the hall. From the orchestra to the first balcony, from the first balcony they began to ride the elevator to the second balcony, and finally had to climb the long and winding staircase to the roof.

### President Dubinsky Speaks

The chief speaker at both meetings was President Dubinsky. The keynote of his speech was:

"We wished that right might, but had experience has taught us that might makes right." He then traced the negotiations of last year, when Local 91, many times weaker than it is today, had to have its chief appeal upon an entreaty to reason. Today, however, it could present its demands not as a petition to superiors but as honorable demands backed by organized strength.

And because Local 91 had shown courage through its own courage, it was worthy of the I.L.G.W.U. and its fighting traditions, the President of our International expressed

his joy in being able to throw the resources of the International behind our Union in its battle for new victories.

Local Antonini, First Vice-President of the I.L.G.W.U., brought a stirring message to battle in Italian, urging on his compatriots to rise in their might and strike a blow for freedom.

### President Green Denounces Fascist Representatives

### Absolute Confidence in Luigi Antonini Expressed

The editors of an Italian Fascist weekly, used for libel by Brother Luigi Antonini and the administration of Local 91, have recently attempted, in the course of their abusive though futile defaming campaign against the Italian local, a so-called "master coup." They assembled into an open letter old and new malicious concoctions and sent it to President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, asking him—unbelievable as it may seem—to remove forthwith from office Brother Antonini and the entire Local 91 administration.

The letter was, of course, referred, for information, to our President, Dubinsky, and upon receipt of his answer, President Green sent him the following reply, which we publish as a deserved tribute to First Vice-President Antonini and as a timely denunciation of Fascism and Fascist representatives. In general, and of those who have been hauled by Local 91 before the bar of justice, in particular, he said:

Washington, D. C., September 9, 1935.  
Mr. David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 130 West 42nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

I thank you sincerely for your letter dated August 27 in which you request detailed facts and information regarding certain attacks which have been made by Fascists and the editors of Fascist papers upon Brother Luigi Antonini.

First may I reassure you that I hold Brother Antonini in high respect and in high regard. I have absolute confidence in his ability, his honesty and in his devotion and loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. The Fascist attacks which are being made upon him merit and deserve the condemnation of every member and every friend of the organized labor movement. The Fascist philosophy is in direct contradiction to the economic policy of the American Federation of Labor and of its defense of individual liberty and of democracy. I denounce Fascism and Fascist representatives as real enemies of the organized labor movement.

Fraternally yours,  
Wm. Green, President  
American Federation of Labor.

PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT  
AND STUDY WITH THE  
UNION.  
Join Your Classes

Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Local 39, Cutlers' Union, pledged the full support of his Union in the coming strike. The cutlery, he declared, will lead the parade out of the shops and be first on the picket lines.

Frank Crosswail, Negro organizer for our International, wrote a burning message of working-class unity upon the hearts of his listeners as he spoke in his usually sparkling words of flame.

Acting as chairman at both meetings and presiding the demands of the local, was the manager of the local.

### Preparing To Strike

What the orators spoke out clearly, the thousands who were gathered in those halls felt, if not so clearly, then certainly as strongly. They knew that from that time on their search would be forward. Their thousands of hearts beat out in union, a martial rhythm, the stern drum beat to battle.

These meetings were keenly aware of the battle ahead. The members understood that while they desired peace they must prepare for war. There was no mistaking that these meetings were "strike meetings." They were the prelude to battle.

### The Conferences

Almost immediately following these giant meetings the Union received an invitation from the employers to meet with them in conference. Present at this conference were President Dubinsky, Elias Lieberman, Luigi Antonini, Samuel Perlmutter, several members of the executive board, officers of our local and myself.

The meeting opened with a statement from the spokesman of the association to the effect that to day:

"We meet with a Union many times stronger than it was two years ago."

The employers presented no counter-demands on this occasion. But they raised several problems in the industry, especially the combination of the non-union shops. The conference adjourned for a future session at which time proposals and counter-proposals of a concrete nature might be considered.

### The Educational Program

In line with our Union's continuing struggle to organize and strengthen our ranks, the new season of educational work to be begun during the first week in October. Classes in trade unionism, English, history, literature, economics, drama, orchestra, and song are available to our members. These classes will serve as an advanced training ground for the lieutenants of our strike army.

In brief, these are, for our Union, days of preparation. We arm for battle.

## Button Workers Enter New Era

By Martin Feldman  
Manager Local 132

Just as the dress and close to the body have been turned, after stress and strain, to a healthier position, gaining in a healthier position the merciless combat, so the covered button and buckle manufacturing are being turned to realize that their industry cannot stand the ancient "dog-eat-dog" competition. At first, and for a long time, the manufacturers in our industry thought they could really get the quick kick by cutting wages to starvation levels and selling finished products at the lowest possible prices. In this manner, they expected to push the little fellow to the wall and, ultimately, to capture the whole market.

### Ruthless Competition Brings Ruin

The net result of such an industrial policy was that wages did become unbearable in the industry. Furthermore, instead of looking for jobs elsewhere, the groups of workers began to pool their meagre resources together and to open shops of their own rather than work under slave conditions. So, instead of pushing other button manufacturers out of the industry, the original chiselers actually "pushed" new shops into the industry.

The Union, the covered button trade was faced by real conditions. With build-out tenancy it fought for standards of hours and wages. Some of the manufacturers, those who came up from the ranks of the Union, on friendly relations with our organization. They attempted to maintain the short hours and the wages scale agreed upon between them and the Union. But these manufacturers were quickly shown out of the picture by the ruthless competition of other employers.

### A New Hope: A New Deal

It may readily be seen that the struggle of Local 132 for existence was a bitter one. Our members could be seen in the manufacturing districts in the early days of the morning, often sacrificing their jobs and their pay, in order to cover the non-union workers into joining our organization. But since the employers of the NRA, things took a turn for the worse and it began to appear as if the light was hopeless. Then a new ray of hope appeared on the horizon. The manufacturers, many of them, were turning to their Union. They also discovered that chisel and "cut-throat" competition not only ruin the industry but bring them down the drain. Recently, they were beginning to attempt to put an end to this chaotic condition. They were successful in obtaining the services of a new executive, Mr. C. L. Bergman, secretary of the newly organized association, the United Manufacturers of Covered Buttons, Inc.

Many of the firms have already signed the new agreement and will others have signed their willingness to do so. We have now entered into an agreement with the association, guaranteeing for the first time the wages and hours similar to those now prevailing in the Union shops. It is, however, stipulated that on February 1 next the Union may make new demands and such wage adjustments as might be agreed upon.

There is hope that the trade may soon be stabilized. The members of the Union are now doing all their every endeavor to bring in the workers of the non-union shops. In this work the writer is being actively assisted by Seymour Rein, president, and the Bergman, secretary, of the local, and may it be said to the credit of our membership that they are fully united in the effort now being made to build up a permanent, militant organization in the button industry.

## They Won Their Fight In Hazelton



In Hazelton, Pa., They Stayed Out A Few Days From The Dress Factory and Won a Union Shop and Union Work Conditions.

# NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

## NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

# 8 CHISELERS DISGORGE \$30,000.00

## Garden Meeting Spirit Felt By Whole Industry

### Jobbers Resent Slogan. Many Shops Sent Wires

We showed them!

Our "Celebration and Mobilization" contributed a stirring page to labor union history. . . . But more important . . .

Dramatized by a vast army of 35,000 dressmakers in and around Madison Square Garden and clinched by the complete stoppage of the industry, that magnificent display of Union power and discipline is today an unseen but potent guest at all negotiations with employers. In this, the last season before the expiration of our agreements, it looms up like a spiritual Gibraltar.

General Manager Julius Hochman was outspoken in placing credit for the success of the "mobilization."

### Credit to The Membership

"Our membership is a constant inspiration," he said. "This meeting is another tribute to their loyalty and union consciousness. Such spirit will inevitably bring victory in our future struggles."

While a program is being formulated for wages, hours, protection of minority crafts and a host of similar important demands for the new agreements, the meeting put the Union squarely on record for three things that will put a stop to the current chiseling jobbers. These are Limitation of Contractors, Settlement on the Jobbers' Premises and the Unit System of Price Settlement.

What did the employers think of the meeting? What are they thinking of doing to Union success? Let us quote Charles W. Call, nationally famous observer of trade conditions, who interpreted the significance of the mobilization in "Women's Wear," commonly known as the "Bible of the Industry." His comments take on a great deal of importance when it is recalled that Mr. Call has never permitted our enthusiasm for our cause to influence his judgments.

### Headlines Make Employers Think

The headlines on Mr. Call's article read:

"Fight or Statelessness, Which Does Trade Prefer? Contemplation of Missed Paris Tuxedo Observer's Thoughts to Next February. Powerful Union Gives Fair Warning Its Program Is to Pull Tighter Stripes on Employer Class Because Current Union Regulations Have Been Severely Flouted—Still a Chance for Good Sense."

### One quotation:

"To one interested in all things that have a bearing on a great industry, the concentration of industry and the enthusiasm, deep and most compelling, show of power that none who witnessed it could ever mistake. It was staged magnificently, and it

## The "Trouble Shooters" Window



SOME 28,000 COMPLAINTS have passed through this and similar windows on the Third Floor of the Joint Board office. Here the complaints are distributed to the proper officials and the results noted. Records show that 95% of the complaints are adjusted.

showed what leadership could do. It was the pronunciation of the dictum that human rights come before property rights."

### Another quotation:

"And the reflecting standee came to the conclusion that unless something met now to be farseen in the future, restrictions are going to be put upon employers of the dress trade for 1936, and some years thereafter, the like of which the trade has never dreamed."

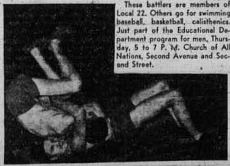
The entire article urged "those on the employer side who believe in doing the fair thing" to show "good sense" and "save the industry from a Titanic struggle." We know how the mobilization stirred our blood. From Mr. Call's article we can judge how "the other side of the fence" felt.

## DRESS BRANCH 122 W.C. IN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Armed with the announcement that new members joining Progressive Dressmakers' Branch 122 Workmen's Circle, will get a full quarter's dues free, this making no payments necessary until next February, committees will begin calling on the shops shortly in a membership drive.

The branch is growing rapidly. Some 200 members attended a meeting at the Delano Hotel September 14. The meeting was featured by a concert and address by General Manager Julius Hochman and by Elias Lieberman, general counsel to the L.L.O.W.U. Brother Lieberman was formerly first vice-president of the Workmen's Circle.

## Recruits for Price Committee?



These battles are members of Local 22. Others go for swimming, baseball, basketball, calisthenics. Just part of the Educational Department program for men, Thursday, 5 to 7 P. M. Church of All Nations, Second Avenue and Second Street.

Photo by Schmeider

## One-Week Strike Action Forces Jobbers To Make Restitution. Impartial Chairman Upholds Union Charges. Admit Guilt. Some Are Second Offenders. Indicates Necessity For Stricter Jobber Control, Hochman Says.

Eight jobbers, convicted by the Impartial Chairman of violating the agreement by falsifying their books and other methods, capitulated after one week of strike action following September 16 and made restitution to the extent of \$30,750. This brings the total collections for underpayments, back pay, failure to pay minimums and other violations since March 1934 to \$345,400.

Though two of the 8 jobbers were second offenders, all were defended by the jobbers' association both in the original actions

last Spring and the actions this Fall which culminated in strikes. The smallest amount collected from the eight was \$750; the largest, \$15,000.

Phrases like "bad faith" were used in the decision of the Impartial Chairman. In settling the more important strikes the jobbers admitted that "wages had been wrongfully and fraudulently deducted" from the workers of their contractors.

## Points to Need For Improvements

General Manager Julius Hochman pointed to the "daily battle to maintain conditions" as an absolute necessity for increasing the control over the jobber in the new agreements.

"We have done well in treating the jobber at an enormous expenditure of time and energy," he said. "But I would be the last to admit that we have been able to catch each and every chiseler. We know our jobbers too well to think that they will live up to the solemn promises they make over their signatures. In this very group of eight were two second offenders."

"Today we catch the jobber after the crime has been committed. We must have the power to stop him before he can get started on his tricks. There can be no real rest for the dressmaker and no real peace in the industry unless we get three important improvements in the new agreement. We are formulating a program on hours, wages and other important demands, but the three improvements are no longer subject to discussion. They are Limitation of Contractors, Settlement on the Jobbers' Premises and the Unit System of Piece-Rate Settlement. These we must and will have."

## Decisions Went Against Jobbers

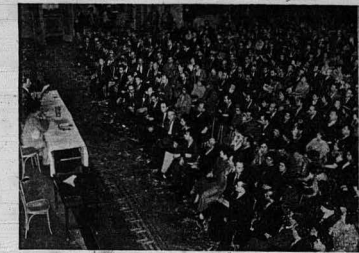
Jobbers against whom decisions were delivered by the Impartial Chairman on testimony resulting from the examination of their books were: Gold Silver Dress Co., 252 W. 25th Street; Elect Dress Co., 251 11th Avenue; Ritz Dress Co., 213 W. 25th Street; Jos. Sedwitz, 213 W. 25th Street; Kaplan & Elias, 452 7th Avenue; Franks & Lohofsky, 28 W. 25th Street; Lipstok, Bros. & Hattman, 28 7th Avenue; FINEST DRESS, 452 7th Avenue.

But more jobbers were on strike as this issue of "Justice" went to press. Negotiations are proceeding for settlements.

WORK THINK KNOW Join Your Classes

Fraternally,  
JOINT BOARD, DRESS AND  
WAIKMAKERS' UNION.

# 10,000 Attend "22" District Meetings



## Attendance Tripled By New System On Shop Basis

On the initial shift from a system based on membership residence to one planned on an industrial basis with the shop as a pivot, Local 22's district meetings held September 17 to 23 rolled up an attendance of 10,000, an increase of 300 per cent.

It was only the elections for district chairman and secretaries conducted with all the time-consuming safeguards of full union democracy that prevented the presentation of vital problems. In several cases district managers could not be given the time to present their reports.

### District Officers All Elected

But with elections out of the way the next series of meetings will give the individual worker an opportunity to participate in the affairs of the Union. Since the new system does not separate workers from individual shops with their individual problems, future discussion will be specific rather than general.

A list of the new district chairmen and secretaries, installed Tuesday, September 24, follows:

In all cases the first name is chairman and the second name, secretary: District No. 1, Benay Katz, Olga Costello; No. 2, Nathan Steinick, Charles Bostle; No. 3, Morris Ruffer, Pat Papasore; No. 4, Minnie Rubinstein, Anna Landau; No. 5, Abe Summergrad, Miss Samuels; No. 6, Jacob Lisk, Sylvia Kaplan; No. 7, Joe Reubengel, Anna Nelson; No. 8, Day Davidson, Olga Starkman; No. 9, Mordred Schwartz, Sophia Katz; No. 10, Marion Davis, Betty Feldman; No. 11, Panny Schelat, Rose Blaxter.

One of the advantages of the new system was immediately evident. Thousands of members living in New Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island and the fringes of the city served by limited transit facilities have been unable, except at tremendous sacrifice, to attend district meetings. With these meetings held immediately after work in the vicinity of the shops they took full advantage of their opportunity to participate.

Members: JUSTICE is your paper. The Editor is always glad to receive letters on Union topics or contributions from workers. Write on one side of the paper only in any language.

### Eleven Districts In New Set-Up

The set-up of the 11 districts is as follows: District No. 1, all Affiliated shops; No. 2, National shops of Business Agents Rosenthal, Rosenfeld, Salerno, Ravens and Kaitner; No. 3, National shops of Business Agents Cheloveraky, Terry, Kudrenetsky, Note and Levine; No. 4, Clerks' Department;

No. 5, Olive's Department; No. 6, Shapiro's Department; No. 7, Brunt; No. 8, Harlem; No. 9, Williamsburg; No. 10, Brownsville; No. 11, Boro Park.

District managers and their business agents attended the assigned meetings and must make a point of attending them in the future. Membership cards are stamped with the district to which each member belongs.

## BEN--A Cutter



In Europe's net of blood-stained frontiers, the first question they ask a person is—"Where were you born?" Under the free banners of our International and the Dress Joint Board the only question is—"Are you a worker?" Ben comes from Rumania, where parliamentary forms have been preserved to hide the ills of a country in the grip of Fascism. Labor Unions have been crushed for the glory of nationalism. Nationalism will yet be crushed for the glory and happiness of labor. Ben is a representative of but one of the 22 nationalities among the dressmakers. But all the 22 are workers first. The patriotism of class moves the heart more than the patriotism that confines a false government with a beloved fatherland. Only when his prejudices of race, color and creed are wiped out of the world, as they have been wiped out of our Union, will the worker come into his own. Speed the day!

## This Chairman Uses Legs To Keep His Head Clear

By Irving Miller

Next time you walk through the market take a look at 519 Eighth Avenue—21 floors, 20 dressmaking shops, a thousand workers! What would you do if you were suddenly made Building Chairman?

Most of us would be tempted to start walking away from the building. Brother Saunders Du Bois started the job over a year ago by walking through the building.

What did he find?

Well, he's not telling. Brother Du Bois is such a good unionist that he's ashamed to say he found violations—plenty of them. But you know it. After all that's why the system of building chairmen was instituted.

But will you find any violations today?

"I don't think so," is all that our tactful brother will say—and a check-up of the records bears him out. The building is clean.

How did the Building Chairman do it?

A Walk A Day Keeps Crimes Away

"Walk, walk, walk — through every floor—through every shop!" that's his answer. And his legwork in the past is making his mind easier today.

"We have a system today," Brother Du Bois told me. "I have a committee of eight that works with me every night. We keep strict watch and accept no excuses. Our big troubles at first were workers who stayed late to 'powder their noses' or to 'make a dress for a cousin.' That's over now. We have instructed the shop chairmen to see that everybody is out by 1:15 and, believe me, we find the shops empty at that hour or we know the reason why. Another important point is the fact that we have established entry to all our shops in the building. This was difficult at first, but in one way or another my committee and I have persuaded all the employers that keeping us out is a kind of confusion. We don't like closed doors after hours."

"Clean" Building Shops "Clean"

"Once we get the building 'clean' it was easy to keep that way. Everybody is used to our strict watch. And the committee and I the night walk good for their health just as the workers had a 'clean' building good for 'unionism.' Keep it up, Brother Du Bois!"

You may be sure that the Du Bois

appreciates your "legwork." The 35-hour week is one of the foundation stones of the Union. Your miles of walking through your building and the walking of the other devoted building chairmen saves many dressmakers from walking the streets hunting for jobs.



Saunders Du Bois Building Chairman

## Julius Hochman Now Regularly on 'Voice of Local 89'

Beginning on Saturday, September 28, and continuing for several weeks, until the return from Europe of Brother Luigi Antonini, the main speaker on the Local 35 weekly radio hour will be Julius Hochman, general manager of the Union. Hochman, who will discuss in a series of addresses the demands the Union is about to present to the employers for the renewal of the agreement. Assistant Managers of Local 35 John Gels will give, in Italian, a weekly account of union activities, while current events of significance to labor will be discussed by Brother Romualdi, Giannantoni and other great speakers.

The musical end of the program will continue to be furnished by Maestro Raimondo's Chicago Opera Company artists and musicians. Radio sketches based on union life are presented by Campanella's Dramatic Co.

The "Voice of Local 89" goes on the air every Saturday, at 10 A.M. from Station WVEB (1350 KCL) New York.



...because men like your father  
...for the 25-hour week.  
...is a bit unusual for New  
...He is getting a Yiddish-  
...brew education at a Yeshiva.  
...father plans a career in the  
...movement for him.

## Boston I.L.G.W.U. Seeing It Through

By Philip Kramer, V.P.  
Manager Boston Joint Board

The Boston women's garment market, until this week, has had very little work in any of its branches. As yet, in the cloak shops there is not much work and the prospects for a bright autumn are not say too good. The dress shops, however, show a marked improvement.

We have here 35 cloak shops, most of them not large units, at the Boston cloak trade, which is much larger, however, conditions in the non-union shops of which we have about 55 per cent, have been very much affected since the announcement of the NIRA. And the conditions in the dress shops, naturally, affect indirectly the general state in all shops. Thus, in the non-union dress shops they have started this season with staggering increases in work hours, from about three up to 40 and as high as 48, and they have reduced materially the earning capacity of the workers.

In this manner, the Boston garment workers are being presented with a live illustration of the striking difference between a unionized industry and one that is non-union—as they compare the situation in the unionized cloak trade and the party-unionized dress industry.

.....

The skirt industry is lively—in its peak right now—and it is largely to this, we may say, that there is a slump in the regular clothing business. The waist shop and the suit which requires a separate skirt are making a heavy inroad into the cloak trade and we all know it by this time.

The skirtmakers' Local No. 33, recently held, by special permission of the General Office, an election and chose a new tentative administration. It is tentative because it still has to be approved by the General Executive Board at its next meeting.

.....

Let me say a few words here about my arrest and the arrest of Brother Morabit, two weeks ago which aroused so deeply the labor movement in Boston.

A few of the more rabid dress "open-shop" employers whom we have tried to organize recently decided they try to get rid of the Union by "treasoning" its officers. Accordingly, they dug up, as soon as we started the drive in the beginning of the season, an affidavit found on the body of a certain garment worker had been signed, by his parole, implicating officers of our Union in a stench-bomb incident which occurred in March, 1932. These "open-shop" evildoers went to the police, offering legal aid to prosecute the Union officers. We were released on bond but are to be examined on September 27 in connection with those distasteful allegations.

The resentment created by this conspiracy to involve union officials in a gang feud degradation has caused widespread resentment among laboring people throughout this city. If these non-union bosses hoped that by these frame-ups they would halt the Union from going on with its regular organizing activity, they'll find themselves badly in error. In point of fact, this attack upon our organization has inspired our members to buy a tax of 3 per cent of their earnings during the entire month of September to raise a fund for organizing work.

The tax covers every local of the Boston Joint Board.

Last Winter, we carried on here in Boston, in a modest way, educational work among our members. This Fall and Winter we plan to increase this work substantially. In charge of this work here in Boston for our Union is Miss Betty Herman, who has organized a series of lectures and class room courses to be given over a period of several months. Among those who will speak to our members on various subjects will be George W. Hoover and Joseph H. Raskin, our counselors, and we expect some guest lecturers from New York to be sent over by the Educational Department of the General Office.

## St. Louis "Drill Captain" Tells The World

By Marie Herman

This is Station I.L.G.W.U. Drill Team of St. Louis, Mo., broadcasting over Station "Justice."

You will wonder who we are and where we came from. We are operators and finishers, members of the I.L.G.W.U. in St. Louis, Mo., who have formed a drill team of 25 girls. You have not heard much about us, but we are a lively bunch who have been going about and doing things. We made our first appearance at our installation, we entertained our organizers, Edith Phillips, and her husband who had just returned from Dallas, Texas. We gave a surprise banquet to Sister Phillips and presented her with a little gift from the Drill Team.

.....

Through that work we were invited to put on our drill for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; then we were invited to take part in East St. Louis, Ill., Labor Day parade, and also put on our drill at the park. Of course, we accepted this invitation and it surely was a success. In turn, we were invited to Belleville, Ill., to the Missouri State Convention to put on our drill. So you can see we are really doing things. Our Drill Team would like to go to the next convention of the I.L.G.W.U., if possible.

## Ft. Wayne Local Excels in Labor Day Parade

### 2nd Birthday Celebrated

By Louise Dush, Treasurer  
Local 118, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

August 24, 1935, was a day of rejoicing for Local 118 as it was their second birthday. It was celebrated by a picnic which was attended largely by members and friends of the local.

.....

It seems like only yesterday that we were working alongside of each other, not caring what happens—long hours, no recreation, nothing to lighten our burdens or heart. And then a light shone in on us in the form of that symbol of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, showing us the path out of that darkness of hard work, long hours and small pay.

At first, we were infants, learning to crawl. After the first year, we could stand up, and now, going into our third year, we are learning to walk with the help of our international and fellow brothers and sisters, as well as our devoted executives, Brothers Bialis, Ruffer, Glassman and I. M. Bernstein and Brother Riesenman of the Amalgamated. We are grateful also to our local A. F. of L. for all they have done for us and we wish them everything that is good in life. We only regret that they could not attend our gathering, but we hope they can be with us in the next future.

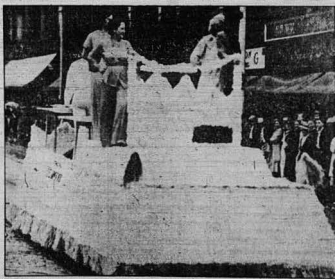
### In the Labor Day Show

Local 118 presented a lovely group of workers in the local Labor Day parade, as their members, some on foot, carried pastel umbrellas, while others rode in autos, carrying the same color scheme.

.....

Their float was carried out in pastel shades carrying one from each department, working at his or her craft and bearing four models wearing the garments made by Pollack Bros., Inc., and Undergarment Co. Also in this group was a car representing the first garment worker as Mother Eve, and Father Adam. These ladies both were first and second prize, and we all hope that next year will find all the organizations bigger and stronger.

## I.L.G.W.U. Float in Ft. Wayne Labor Parade



Those on Float Are: Models—Laura Miller, Dorothy Crowl, Maria Bright, Jana Walters; Cutter: John Ford; Presser: Lolla Swift; Inspector: Toddy Reese; Seamstress: Wanelle Woodward.

## World Labor Is Heard in Geneva

By G. E. Modigliani

Geneva, September, 1935.

Having come here to participate at the joint meeting of the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in connection with the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, I have thought of writing some direct and immediate impressions of the historic events which are taking place these days in Geneva.

.....

Here, finally, Italian Fascism has been confronted by a determined world-wide opposition, which it previously had been able to keep at bay by using blackmailing methods. Here, finally, the old political conceits based on force and trickery has been challenged to a fight to the finish by the new conception advocating right and common sense in human and international relations. Here, again, the forces of world labor, represented by the Socialist and Labor International and the International Federation of Trade Unions, have rallied—this time with more energy—to the side of the League of Nations, the instrument of the new international policy opposed to the rule of violence and aggression.

.....

Mussolini has repeatedly stated that he will respect the League of Nations as long as it will not interfere with his plans in Ethiopia, devised not for the sake of Italy's welfare, but rather for reasons of prestige of his Fascist regime. This time, however, the League of Nations did not surrender to Mussolini's wishes, and took, instead, charge of the whole Italian-Ethiopian controversy with the view to settling it according to the new rules of international relationship and not according to the aggressive imperialism of Italian Fascism.

.....

To induce the League of Nations to follow this course, the two Internationals—implicitly recognizing, with their statements and their quick and concrete action, the value, importance and usefulness of this international institution, when there are countries willing to support its principles and mission—have forcefully said, "Do your duty."

.....

and the workers of the world will rally at your side. Take all the necessary economic sanctions against the aggressor, and the workers of the countries affected will gladly give up the temporary benefit of war contracts and of war profits. They have been educated to the necessity of stopping before it will be too late this new imperialist adventure whose repercussions may tempt Hitler to play his card and so plunge Europe and the whole world into a new hurricane of blood."

.....

How much we have traveled since the old days when a mere reference to the League of Nations was enough to provoke laughter in any workers' meeting! It is true, the League of Nations has not as yet been discharged its duty, and the workers were slow to understand the fact that the value of the League is in direct proportion to the value of its constituent countries, or rather of their working masses, who should compel their respective governments to cooperate with the duties of the League.

.....

On the other hand, we must also think of the fact that Geneva is so far away compared to the cities where the workers sweat for food and earn a little wage. Too many workers are therefore too concerned about their wages and working conditions to concern themselves with problems and events as far as the little Swiss town. Still, they should never forget that their wages and working conditions cannot be sure as long as peace is not assured. The American workers, even if they should remember that a new war—just like the last one—would affect them as much as it would affect the European workers, Europe and Asia will be in danger from the first day of a new conflagration and the misery which will be the lot of half of the human race will not improve exports, production and the welfare of the American workers, even if the United States will be able to keep out of war, which many observers doubt very much.

.....

No, the workers cannot disregard the League of Nations and Geneva, and their duty is to support the two Internationals in their stand in favor of the League of Nations against the menace of a Fascist war.

.....

There are, of course, some who even for this new aspect of the workers' struggle continue to advocate the old theory of intransigence, thinking that the working class can defeat alone war and Fascism. But the two Internationals have no intention of repeating the old mistakes, and are, therefore, the workers in every land to utilize all existing agencies for the prevention of peace and democracy, even if they are predominantly bourgeois in character.

.....

It is to be hoped that their appeal will not be in vain. I am not it will be so, for the workers, almost everywhere, can put in action their political parties, which together with the labor unions, can win for them a bigger share of the human and effective conditions of the policies of their respective countries. This is a warning to the workers of the United States to widen their purely industrial front, to include political action. Values should become the object of a labor party through which the American workers can take their part in the national as well as in the international front.

.....

Had the American workers taken such a step in the past, they would have been represented at our meetings here in Geneva, and their voice would have been heard more effectively in strengthening the voice of international labor.

.....

Come soon, brothers, we need you!



# I.L.G.W.U Membership Reaches 209,707 on June 1

## Registers Growth Since 1934 Despite Continued Crisis and NRA Annulment.

In a membership summary forwarded to all locals by the General Office of the I.L.G.W.U., by direction of President-General Secretary Dubinsky, complete statistical schedules covering all locals and joint boards affiliated with the Union are given, for the first time in the history of the organization, revealing its striking growth since 1933.

In eight columns, the summary presents actual money purchases and number of stamps per local or subdivision, actual membership based on dues stamps purchased, actual membership census as of June 1, 1935, increase or decrease between the February 1, 1934, census and the end of June 1, 1935, and decreases in some locals during the same period.

The outstanding growth and stability of several of the New York dress locals, in particular, arrests the eye of the examiner of the schedules. Leading all other units, of course, Italian Dressmakers.

### In "Little Switzerland"

The Editor, "Justice."

Dear Brother Danish:

Can you spare me a line to describe the Southern Summer School for Women Workers held at Little Switzerland, N.C., which Ruby McManis (Local 104), Margaret Dobbs (Local 122, Atlanta), and I attended.

There were students from seven States in the South. Many of them belonged to the I.W.O.A. Industrial Clubs. Among the unions represented were the United Textile Workers' Union, the I.L.G.W.U., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers' Union.

Our life at the school illustrated how workers can gain their goal and make this world a better place to live in. First, we must work together. As workers, we were all of the same equal. The teachers and the students worked together, studied together and had fun together. We did not hesitate to say what we thought because we knew our opinions were respected. We felt the freedom of expression and our discussions, even if some of us did differ with others in our opinions.

Our classes in Economics and English helped us to learn about labor history and the organizations of the American Federation of Labor. Most of our studies in these classes were discussions on our problems and experiences. By this exchange of experience, and a study of the economic situation, we were able to gain a clearer picture of the labor movement and how it operates. This helps us to see the part we workers play and how important it is to get workers to unite. Teachers try to get students to understand the forces that cause workers to be oppressed.

In Dramatics, we read and produced workers' plays and had a few skits of our own. We learned that we can have a lot of fun while doing something that is educational. It is a very good way to put workers' problems before the public.

The school has not only been a benefit to us through the studies of workers' problems, but it has been a pleasure to enjoy the beauty of nature, scenery and fresh air, but most of all through the friends we have made.

MARIE MERKEL,  
Member Southern Dressmakers' Local 104.

Local 39, which carries a membership as of June 1, 1935, of 25,350; next in size is the regular Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, with a membership of the same date of 22,379, while third in size is Local 42, the Whitegoods' Union of New York, with a membership of 10,320. Special notice, deprecate also the United Tinge division, cloak dress, macelous and South Jersey—stretching through Connecticut and New Jersey, with a total membership of nearly 36,000, organized in

about 48 local organizations.

Topping all others in percentage of paid-up membership on a 52-week basis are Locals 22 and 40 which come up with an 83% rating, followed closely by Local 35 with 80 per cent and the Chicago Joint

Board with 84% per cent, and the 76-man Cloakmakers, Local 48, with 50 per cent. Of the smaller organizations, the lead of paid-up membership is held by the Philadelphia Joint Board with 74% per cent, Fort Wayne, Ind., Local 116,

with 88 per cent, New York Ladies Tailors, Local 38, with 93% per cent, and St. Paul, Minn., Local 183, with 84% per cent.

The resume of the summary as given in the concluding paragraph reads as follows:

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP FEBRUARY 1, 1934 (As per report to 1934 Convention)	193,121
Increase in Membership—Existing Locals	17,617
Increase in Membership—New Locals	7,385
Total Increase	25,002
Decrease in Membership—Existing Locals	12,854
Decrease in Membership—Locals Out of Existence	272
Net Increase	11,576
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP JUNE 1, 1935	209,707

## Winnipeg Workers Join I. L. G. W. U.

By David Short

After the cloak strike was beat on a year ago in Winnipeg, Manitoba's sprightly capital city, the defeat left behind it a trail of misery among the scores of cloak workers who lost their jobs along with the strike. And those who lost their jobs had to take a wage cut and keep their mouths shut about it.

The strike, led by the so-called "Industrial" union, caught on well with the workers but was planless. Instead of concentrating on the shops, the activity of the leaders of the walkout concerned itself largely with political "demonstrations." The result was that the strike, begun so well, petered out completely within less than four weeks. It sailed along day after day like a rudderless vessel until it foundered and went to pieces.

The next year was a big year for the Winnipeg cloak bosses. With the Union actually set as a factor and wages pounded down to their own taste, they increased the size of their factories, brought in a new element of apprentices, introduced the speed-up system that used to be prevalent 35 years ago and kept the workers under a spiked heel. To avoid paying the legal minimum wages they would stick in the pay of two girls in one envelope. They, besides "stretching" out the work-week to 65 and even 80 hours, and let loose a reign of terror against every malcontent in their shops.

All this notwithstanding, when the International sent in a few months ago Brother Samuel Herbst to organize the Winnipeg cloakmakers, the "lefts" who still re-

mained in the "industrial" met him with violent opposition. They were robbing their hands with glue as the "revolutionaries" were pelting Brother Herbst with every imaginable abuse and slander. But Herbst paid no heed to their antics, and within two months of his arrival succeeded in signing up the largest cloak shop in town—the Jacob Crowley Co. which for 20 years had no union contacts whatever, and wrested some good union work terms from them.

This initial success threw the "lefts" into a panic and forthwith a certain Mr. "Gershman," nation al mogul of the dual outfit, was wired for to come to Winnipeg to stave off disaster. But here something happened.

Gershman came, summoned the cloakmakers to a meeting and produced "his" war" again Brother Herbst and the I.L.G.W.U. It was a great ceremonial, save for the fact that out of the 700 cloak workers in town only 75 showed up. And thereby hangs this tale. A few days later, a second meeting took place, and on the same platform where only a few days prior the I.L.G.W.U. was being burned in all sorts of effigies, this time our Brother Herbst stood together with the aforementioned Gershman and several other "trade union people. And right there, the solemn declaration ran forth that the "industrial" union was giving up the ghost and all Winnipeg cloakmakers were informed that the members were joining individually the I.L.G.W.U. cloak body in that city!

Since that meeting, organizing activity has been going on here at

feverish heat. We are getting the workers into the Union by shops, by groups and individually. Not only the cloakmakers, but such miscreants that are closely allied with them, took on life. The coming of Brother Lambert, from Toronto, has helped a great deal. The drive to take in all the cloak workers into the I.L.G.W.U. has become intensified now, and a general strike is in the offing.

The Winnipeg workers, having become aware that they have to deal with the international are resorting to a last-ditch effort—a company union. In two shops they, indeed, rigged up some sort of a company union but this miserable deal to smash before it became a few weeks old. I have no doubt that the Winnipeg cloakmakers are finally on the right track.

### At The Mount Ivy School

Editor, "Justice"

Dear Brother Danish:

I gained a lot in education and in physical welfare at the School for Women Workers at Mount Ivy and I am planning to give to my fellow members some of the ideas which I received at the school.

Our local is planning a large program and the education committee is enthusiastic. We are trying, first of all, to get ready to sing at our union meetings and then later on we hope to present plays of 15 to 20 minutes in duration and this will be varied by a short educational lecture.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL HUGHES,  
Local 67, Toledo, Ohio.

## DRESSMAKER SENORITAS GIVE COLOR TO L.A. LABOR DAY PARADE



## Spanish Branch of Los Angeles Is Very Active

By Jesus M. Gonzalez  
Spanish Organizer, Local 96

The Spanish federal, held by the Spanish-speaking Branch of the Dressmakers' Union of Los Angeles on August 21, was an artistic event, which was made possible mainly by the cooperation and spontaneous enthusiasm with which the supporting artists gave their services to the festival.

### In the Labor Day Parade

On September 3, Labor Day, the Spanish dressmakers also participated in the parade with an all-or-none effort of their own depicting the contest between the "sweet shop" and the "union shop," and "masquerade" by pretty Mexican girls in beautiful costumes showing the grace and elasticity of the race, and the "charro" (sheila, to you) making love to them. The scene illustrated a bull fight—the "Matador" with his sword, on which was written the word "strike," who finally slays the bull on which the legends: "low wages," "long hours" and "injustice" were inscribed. Another effective method of propaganda we are carrying on here is a series of talks every Sunday morning. Radio broadcasts have also been organized by the Spanish Branch. Recently a cultural and recreational committee was formed which proposes to utilize part of the time of every meeting by attractive and interesting features.

### More Activity in the Office

Very soon the Union here intends to organize a stage which our lively Spanish girls are eager to use for concerts, dramas, etc. We have among our members some very fine artists, and others who should develop into excellent entertainers under the influence of this training.

And something more. This ambitious group is projecting a "Children's Festival" for the coming Christmas holidays at which they will rally off a gorgeous Spanish show. The only people able to participate in this affair will be full-blooded members of the international. It works in this way: At every meeting the members receive a ticket and deposit it in a box; and receive another ticket in exchange to be deposited in the same manner at the following meeting. All members who distribute leaflets and propaganda in front of the shops will receive two tickets for their work, and ten tickets for every new member they bring into the Union.

It is reasonable to anticipate that the Spanish Branch in the needle trades of Los Angeles will continue in the future all the organizational activities they have already initiated and that very soon the Union will become not merely numerically strong but spiritually, forceful to fight for better living conditions for all the workers in the industry.

# Central Penna. Towns Awake and Active

By John S. Martin  
General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

The events of the past month should on a long way toward teaching the sleeping employer that Pennsylvania is fast losing its reputation as the home of the sweat shop. The job that the NRA, and the "codes of fair competition" failed to do in Pennsylvania has now been undertaken in earnest by the I.L.G.W.U. and the awakened workers of that State.

Following the strikes of the underwear workers at Lancaster and at Allentown, which served notice on the employers of that territory that the workers would not consent to a return of sweat shop wages and hours, the dressmakers in the central part of the State have taken a firm stand. At the Harrisburg Wearing Apparel Co.'s shop the girls walked out 100 per cent for a renewal of their agreement. In the past several months this employer has been trying to sell the girls on the idea that he was a dandy fellow who would "watch out for their best interest" and "save them" from paying the "high" wages. He knew this boss before the NRA days and could remember the 10 per cent deductions for theft taken from their \$4 and \$5 weekly pays. So when the old agreement expired they demanded a new agreement by walking out. When it was signed, after having his shop closed down for twelve days this employer decided to sign up once again and the workers returned to work. This splendid group of girls put up a fight and returned to work better union people than ever and determined to make their shop a sample of what a good-union shop can be.

At Hazleton, a dead shirt factory was bought, and a new dress contract of which though he saw a chance to either in some easy pickings. This contractor thought that \$7.50 for a 48-hour week was about right. He had but a ten-day strike before him, and he was all right. This is how a union shop working union hours and paying union wages will win the foundation of an active local union of the I.L.G.W.U. in Hazleton, where brick ornaments, chairs, high heels, and other shops. A fine group of union girls at Hazleton have started the local off with a bang that will be heard from Azalea.

The success of the girls at the Harrisburg Wearing Apparel Co.'s shop encouraged the girls at the Capital City Dress Co. and today they are on strike demanding a union shop with union wages and union working conditions. This shop has been receiving the attention of the Pennsylvania examining staff for more than a year, but only since the death of the NRA have we met with any response from the girls employed there. Wages of \$3 and \$4 a week finally convinced these workers that only the organized power of their own

## The Run-Away Boss and The Overripe Egg

That an egg should adorn many a breakfast table is known to many breakfast eaters, but that an egg should play such an important part as to force a manufacturer to move from one town to another, is news. But before we come to that instant let us lay the background that put the egg in the arena.

The dress firm of Lipson Bros., formerly located at 337 So. Franklin street, has moved out from its plant in Chicago to Oglesby, Ill. The Lipsons are not the kind that live up to an agreement,

and though they were a member of the association which had an agreement with the Union providing for wages and scales, yet they did not live up to it, and their underpayment of wages below the scale reached the enormous amount of nearly six thousand dollars, for which amount the Union is now suing them.

The intentions of Lipson Bros. in moving to Oglesby were not to give employment to the unemployed of that town. Far be it from them. It was merely their chiseling instinct to get cheap labor among poor unemployed girls in Chicago. But it seems that the shadow of the Union has haunted them everywhere, and the failure of Lipson Bros. to operate a non-union factory in Oglesby was really pitiful. Organized labor and fair-minded people of Oglesby and vicinity were not in accord with Lipson Bros. They did not want sweat-shop wages in their town. They declared the shop on strike and did not permit the schemes of Lipson to go through.

A children's dress manufacturer from New York City also knows the usefulness of Pennsylvania's good towns. He has come to the conclusion that the renter of a large shop. This manufacturer now runs a union shop under agreement with Locals 91 and 10, and if he has any idea that he can avoid his union responsibilities by coming to Pennsylvania he has lots to learn.

Some day the boys are going to learn that the days of easy pickings are over in Pennsylvania. With the active staff now working in this State, under Vice-President Elsie Heiberg, every shop is being covered and there is no such thing as hiding from the Union. No town is too small or remote for the organizational and educational activities of the International to get on the job. And the girls in Pennsylvania are awakening to the idea that in Union there is strength and protection.

These brief notes are being written hurriedly "on the job," far from notes and lists of names. Therefore, due credit cannot be given personally to the many fine people on the organization staff, nor to the able or committee members, chairmen, pickets and plain members all of whom have contributed their best toward making Pennsylvania a better place for all ladies garment workers. There has been a splendid job well done and to them, collectively, goes all credit.

## Sure, You Shtrike... He Gib You!...

By Yona Finkelstein

The workers of L. Brodsky & Sons, a cotton garment shop employing about 250 people, are on strike. It is a major event in the history of South River and the whole town is talking—the workers in the striking shop, the workers in the unionized shops, the business people, the people working in other industries or trades. Listen to them!

He's cut us grain. Some more overtime. I never get to see my children anymore. There's no end to this.

Why doesn't the union come for us? We can't go down to the union office. He's fire us. Let them come for us.

They're handing out circulars in front of the shop. Did you get yours? I'll bet they'll come for us today.

What time do you think they'll come? I guess about three o'clock. So, I'm not sure but I guess that's when they'll come.

Say girls, did you hear? The union's coming for us at three o'clock. Gee I'm so nervous I can't work. Three o'clock... Three o'clock... The boss asked me what I was putting my shoes for. I told him I couldn't stand around in my slippers all day. Say did you see his face? He looks worried. Three o'clock!... Three o'clock...

They're here today again handing out circulars. Why didn't you come for us yesterday? We were waiting for you. We expected you at three o'clock. All the girls said you were coming at three o'clock.

Say, did you hear what the boss did? He handed out a petition. He made us sign that we wouldn't join no union. I had to sign... I'd have fired me. Do you suppose he can do something to us?... When are you coming for us? Tomorrow? For sure now? Tomorrow!

He locked the gates. He barred the doors. All the windows are shut. I guess the boss knows they're coming.

Why shouldn't the boss know? Look, the whole town's outside waiting for them. What do they think this is, a party? Look, there's a cop here.

Here they come! Listen to them singing! They're coming. Gee, there's hundreds of them. I guess all the shops are out for us. I'm scared. So am I.

Why doesn't somebody get up? I don't want to be the first. What's the use of setting up? We can't get out anyway. The doors are locked.

Listen to them yell. "He has to

unlock the doors. He can't chain you up like a bunch of slaves. What are you waiting for? Somebody shut the power off. Gee, she's not here. Do you suppose she'll be fired now?

What are we sitting here for? She's not the only one that has girls. He's calling the windows down. He's slammed a window down on one of the union girl's arms.

What does he think this is, a jail? Come on, let's go. Strike! Strike! We've had enough cuts. Strike!

Look, that boy jumped over the fence. He's cut out on that barbed wire. Well, if he doesn't open these gates, we'll all go over the fence. And, we'll get cut up, somebody'll pay for this. He's opening the gates! Come on, down to the union meeting.

Look at all the silk dress shops... you know what they do? They're throwing every day at four o'clock... they don't work at Saturdays.

Sure, my friend is a presser in the shop and you know what happened? Her iron broke and do you know what they did? They wouldn't believe it. All the other pressers each pressed some dresses for her and made up for her day's work while she prepared their work for them. That's what they do in a union shop. Would you believe it?

When they want something, they all stick together and they get it. Look at us. I'm a presser, I work five days and fifty-nine hours a week. Do you know what my pay is? \$6 dollars. Sure, six dollars a week to pay rent, to feed a husband and three kids, to put clothes on their backs and shoes on their feet. I'm a girl lives better than we do.

I'm an animal. What do you think I get? Forty-four hours last week. Seven dollars and ninety cents. I suppose he took the penny off to buy himself a strip of gum.

Now look at him, walking around with a surprised face.

"How could you girls do this to me... and me so good to you. Didn't I always treat you fair?"

Sure he treated us fair. We can live on air and water, I guess.

You know what the nicest thing that he did for us? We're striking! We're striking! Nobody ever thought we'd do that. The girls in the shop were always fighting with each other... jealous of the next girl who got fifty cents more in her pay. What terrible thing we do when she gets fifty cents means to her that we have to scratch each other's eyes out for it. And now, look, even those girls that got paid decently are out on the line with us... shaming themselves.

It's wonderful. Nobody's selfish any more. Everybody thinks of the next fellow.

"Sure, you shtrike—he gib you." "Strike, she be good, yes? Good thing for workers, this union. She be great thing. I be wake up every morning I hear you sing. Swell to hear worker's song. I go work where no union is. By golly, it make me feel good... I think maybe somebody soon, you be come in us too. By golly, maybe we will!!!! And by golly, maybe we will!!!!

From Across the Big Pond

"An very pleased to note that the I.L.G.W.U. gives attention to sports and cultural activities. It is hard work influencing the British Trade Union Movement to do like-wise, but we are making advances," writes George H. Elvin, General Secretary of the National Association, run by the British Trade Union Congress and Labor Party.

## Harrisburg Brings Out First Dress Picket Line



75 Workers in the Capital City Dress Co. Plant in Harrisburg, Pa., Gave Their Employer the Shock of His Life When They Walked Out in Protest of Repeated Wage Cuts—He Forgot There Was a Union.

## "CHANGES IN MODERN AMERICAN MUSIC"

Adele T. Katz, lecturer on music appreciation at the Rand School of Social Science, gave the second talk in the radio series on Friday, September 20, over WREX: at 10:15 P. M. The subject of her lecture was "Changes in Modern American Music." Other lectures in the series will be devoted to various aspects of the work in the evening classes given at the Rand School.

Miss Katz's talk will be an introduction to her series of 12 lectures in music October 8 at the Rand School on "Music and Society." She will also give a preliminary course on "How to Listen to Music," at the same place.

# Milwaukee Silhouettes

By Ross Pesetto  
W.P., I. L. G. W. U.

The future historian of our International will have to visit, make a note and corner of these United States in search of critical data to get to the spring source of this organization's phenomenal success. He will probably be quick to discover that luck of this growth and there was a lot of men and women who did their work uncomplainingly as rank and file, but whose ability to sacrifice for their ideal is matched only by their confidence in their leadership and working-class integrity.

The job of an organizer is hard, but leave it to our unnamed organizers who cut in to win for themselves and their fellow workers a place in the sun.

"Where there is a will there is a way," I hear in every town where the local active workers tell me the story of their persistence and drive. Most of these volunteers never had the schooling of some of our metropolitan workers, yet they make up for it in unmitigated earnestness and zeal.

Martha Hart is the secretary-treasurer of Local 188 here in Milwaukee. She was formerly a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. She has been organized to assist Brother Pickles when he first came to establish a dressmakers' local here. Today, this local has more than 1000 members, with headquarters in the heart of the city.

The strike in one of the large plants a year ago won them recognition as a fighting syndicate of the I.L.G.W.U. But few, very few members know how this work was accomplished. The facts were told to me by Martha Hart herself.

"We were so helpless," she recalls, "the only thing for me to do was to give up, to quit."

But Martha's forebears participated in the French Revolution. She could not understand how women, who have a chance to gain better conditions in the shops where they were so mercilessly exploited, could turn a deaf ear to reason.

Martha brushes her hair with her forehead and continues: "That one day, as I was going home an idea struck me. It was a novel method of approaching women, but I'll try — if it works all right — if not I shall quit."

"That idea," which dawned on Martha was the following: She utilized a new brand of pudding ad in a street car and in a newspaper. She cut out the ad, typed in several flavors: chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, etc. At noon she carried one of the largest cotton dress plants and approached an elderly looking lady.

"I am soliciting names and addresses for a new concern," Martha told the gentle soul, "the firm is eager to get new customers and to give out free samples of this new and delicious pudding. What flavor would you like to have? I shall take your name and address and within a few days you will receive a package free."

"Who would not fall for such a gift?"

Well, within an hour Mrs. Martha walked out of the plant equipped with about a hundred names. Several days of this practice, and the Union had all the addresses of the workers in that shop.

The local organizer began a lively campaign with circulars. A special meeting was called to which each one of the workers received a letter. At the meeting we know that the scheme worked out well. One can well imagine the astonishment of the workers when they saw Martha as the Union organizer. "Is this in our paper?" several workers approached her.

"It was the only means I could think of to get your attention," replied Martha candidly.

The first issue of our local publication, "Emancipator," appeared the other day. The ink had hardly dried on the page when it was being distributed in front of the shops to each member. Several hundred were distributed the first day in front of the Rhea Manufacturing Co.'s shop. The manager took a copy to read on his way home. Even the manager took a copy.

The next day the shop was a bustling beehive. Everybody had some comment to make. Opinions were expressed freely as to the need of such a publication. The workers felt that it spoke to them straight from the shoulder, in their own language, about conditions in their own shops.

The management, not used to such a display of lively interest among its employees, became alarmed. One manager frankly spoke his fears. "It was bound to be the alarm," your organizer wanted to know.

"Why, the whole day all you hear is talk, talk, talk," was this manager's complaint.

The organizer ventured to suggest that it was a healthy sign when workers in a shop begin to talk, to roll off their chests, so to say. Only when workers are alive and alert to their own problems are they able to produce more efficiently. Moreover, it was the opinion of the organizer that only when workers are interested in their work are there peace and harmony in the shop. When brings on another phase, one which is rarely heard in other parts of the country.

Progressive people usually speak in terms of progressive methods, progressive ideas, progressive action. But the manager of the "Emancipator" spoke on a novel "progressive" system of production.

Not so long ago a manager of one of our ultra-regressive locals asked me what I was a "progressive" member of the "progressive" group. Very distinctly I remember my reply: Not everything termed "progressive" is really for the benefit of mankind. A disease is also termed progressive in that it only sets into the very marrow of its victim.

But here I had the experience of seeing workers produce under a "progressive" system. It is the old time sweatshop system, to you, under a modern disguise.

In former days, an employer had his hirelings stand out the heads of his workers driving them to speed-up production. Today, an "efficiency" engineer, invariably a graduate of a reputable college, uses undertakes to replace that by a speed-up system.

A squad of eight machines (the workers are "incidentals") are given a task. They have to turn out 25 dozens of cotton dresses per day or more, in other words, over 200 dresses per day. The work is brought from the cutting department, and leaves the machines when ready for inspection, pressing and shipping. The price rates are based on the unit system (decimal points), which brings the amount per dozen somewhere around 18 per worker.

The efficiency engineer explained the system to me. It is now in operation in about thirty plants, he said, and it proved satisfactory to the management. The machine is calculated to make 3.50 to 4.00 revolutions per hour. The human movements could be made to correspond accordingly, with no waste of the machine revolutions, so as to produce the exact amount of work demanded by the firm. What about rest and relaxation? Oh, yes, a worker is allowed 35 per cent rest per eight hours.

"Do you know what 35 per cent

## As a Shop Steward Sees It

By Kate Fadness  
Rhea Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee

Our local is just coming up from the creeping stage and learning to stand up on its own feet. What a gala birthday we'll have. No doubt our president is proud of us taking our first steps, as some mother seeing her first-born taking the first step.

But we, the members of Local 188, are going to make you even more proud. We are going to march on and on until there are no more workers in our city left unorganized. We shall continue our organization drive, for only in union there is strength. I am speaking for all of us, and I don't think I am wrong. We have a wonderful bunch of girls and boys, with a good fighting spirit.

Vice-President Salvatore Nifio is an example of a tireless fighter. As he was on his sickbed the other day, we, the active members of the local, were trying to keep him there as he needed a rest. But he said: "I cannot rest here; we must get up and keep going, and do exactly what he said."

Hail to our International leaders and fighters! With such a spirit the sun will soon shine brighter and brighter on all the workers in all countries.

rest meant" the efficiency engineer asked me.

I confessed my ignorance. He explained that it amounts to about two and one-half hours per day.

"Does that imply that an operator has 15 minutes every two hours to take a rest, walk through the factory and get a breath of fresh air?" I inquired innocently.

"No, not that," answered the efficiency engineer. "Thirty-five per cent rest means that during work hours a girl may relax when she gets tired, it is calculated as rest."

I was satisfied with the answer but not with the system, and expressed my emphatic disapproval. My contention is that, as an operator, I prefer to work and take a rest when I feel like, walk through the shop when the need is; moreover, I made it clear to him that as organized workers we will not tolerate this new system of fitting the human movements to the machine revolutions.

## Two Milwaukee "Stalwarts"



Josephine and Mary Sorlino, sisters and both members of Local 188, Milwaukee. Mary is elected Recording Secretary and Mary Soon Join the Office Staff of the Union. Both sisters work in the Rhea factory.

## Labor at the Pay

"Peasants"  
Directed by Friedrich Ermler  
Cameo

Another great film has come out of Russia. Life in the collective, or kolkhoz, is the subject of this engrossing screen drama. The problem of feeding the huge looms large on the peasant horizon, until the present from the head of the District Political Bureau puts a comradely word to their doubts. There is a wrench in the works, however, where the drama.

Gerstein Platonovich is a former kulak, of wealthy peasant, who cannot reconcile himself to the new deal ushered in by the October Revolution. His previous afflictions are not suspected at the kolkhoz, for when overwork he works ceaselessly and secretly. Yet Gerstein has everything to make him happy — his possessions, a thriving farm and is married to Varvara Nohoyeva, a beautiful peasant girl who is the life of the kolkhoz. Gerstein's humanity, which is an odd mixture of pastoral melancholy and animal cunning, finally leads to his murdering his wife when she discovers his real identity. His next step is to incite Khor, Varvara's impetuous brother, to start the Head of the District Political Bureau. In the end the District Head proves too much for even Gerstein's cunning and he is apprehended.

The plot is admirably prepared through a series of first-rate characterizations. Gerstein is not only a cunning kulak, but a man driven insane by his unrelenting ambition to principle; he is treated throughout as a subject fit for a mental clinic. Varvara, his wife, possesses a spontaneity and charm, as played by K. Younger, that would make Hollywood look sick. Her wild brother, Khor, foolish but honest, pays for his belief in Gerstein with a painful end. And Anzhelika, the Village Elder, is such a refreshing glimpse of Russian soil as has not been seen in these parts for many a day. The faces of the peasants might have been wrought by the old masters and are unforgettable. "Peasants" is an event in motion pictures.

"The Story of the I.L.G.W.U."  
By Florence Lasser  
Six Radio Plays

The International tradition continues to grow. The rich material of its inception and growth is beginning to find its way into art. Florence Lasser has undertaken to instruct and entertain the radio listener with her dramatized history of the International. The series is a stirring narrative of facts and courageous leadership and of moving self-sacrifice of thousands. These plays, because of their competent portrayal of the Union's struggle, must undoubtedly be covered with enthusiastic acclaim by the membership, with whom it must all be a long-forgotten need.

Miss Lasser presents her first of six plays entitled "The First, 'Arriving and Shaking'." The first is dramatic form the successive waves of immigration from central and southern Europe and their subsequent assimilation into the life of the International. Episode 2 covers the dawn and the birth of the International. We see therein the Union stifling its resistance. Episode 3 is concerned with the writing awakening of the women shirtwaist workers in 1909, the general strike of 20,000 young boys and girls, which laid the foundation for the future greatness of the International. Miss Lasser paints the picture with sure, bold strokes, and the scene in which the suffragettes at the expensive Colours Club entertain some of the strikers at dinner is outstanding in its realism.

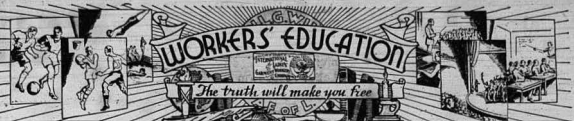
"Reaping the Harvest" is the title of the fourth episode. The worst revolt of the Clockmakers in 1910 is taken through its exciting phases from its uncertain, hesitant beginning to the tremendous climax of the walkout. "Spread and War Boom" covers the period from 1910 to 1915, and is the fifth episode of the series. The memorable Triangle fire, in which over a hundred girls were burnt to death, stands out as a searing indictment of the open shop. We are transported to the Triangle factory. We see a person who suggests the Triangle fire, the shop, the advances of the early foreman are noted, the doors are barred, smoke, a broken ladder closing all avenues of escape, and over a hundred girls are consumed by the flames. The burning of the burning window in the street fire stories below. It is a harrowing incident which Miss Lasser again handles with fine restraint.

The sixth episode, "The Rise Eagle Flies and Flips" is a triumphant conclusion to this brilliant record of the rise of the International.

## With the New Plays

"A Touch of Brimstone," dealt with a theatrical production, a temperamental one, who has marital troubles in addition to everything else. "If This Be Treason" is a discussion of the Eastland and the Lewis. Dr. John Haynes Holmer, the pastor of the Community Church, is one of the authors. "Blind Alley" purports to be a pathological melodrama in which doctors, gangsters and the like are featured. "Remember the Day" tells of a schoolboy's regard for his teacher. "Winter" explores the New York waterfront around South Street. "Paths of Glory" is an adaptation of the story of the French Revolution. "Remember the Day" tells of a schoolboy's regard for his teacher. "Winter" explores the New York waterfront around South Street. "Paths of Glory" is an adaptation of the story of the French Revolution. "Remember the Day" tells of a schoolboy's regard for his teacher.

STRIKE AGAINST THE BOSS'S IDEAS  
Join Your Classes



## ... From Far and Near ...

Reports from our local groups have been crowded out recently but Chicago sends us a stirring story of a trip to Milwaukee. On the shore, the Milwaukee members were ready with their I.L.G.W.U. songbooks to greet their Chicago fellow members and Chicago is determined to learn the way to sing also. In "The Emancipator," the first issue of Milwaukee's mimeographed journal, the educational plans enjoy a prominent place. And in Seattle "The Organizer" always contains educational matters and the same goes for South River's excellent mimeographed organ. Brother Plotkin (Local 76) has arranged with WCFL in Chicago to use the record of the radio play, "Story of the I.L.G.W.U."

The Philadelphia members, after a very successful trip to Unity House, have arranged an I.L.G.W.U. night on October 11, 1935, at the Broad Street theatre in order to see the two plays, "Waiting for Lefty" and "Awake and Sing." (Never fear, the I.L.G.W.U. members in the city of Brotherly Love will be able to sit the wheat from the chaff in those plays and not accept, for example, the pensive proletarian picture of the husband who strikes only when the wife threatens to become a whore.) The Philadelphia Education Committee is also making plans to see the movie, "Marching On" and has enough pull with the local radio station to look forward with certainty to making use of the electrical transcriptions of the six episodes of six radio plays. The new local director, with the help of a representative and active Education Committee (made up of representatives from each of the locals and of the Joint Board), will be able to develop an extensive program of educational and recreational work. Philadelphia is fortunate in having available a large supply of efficient and sympathetic teachers through the WPA, Toledo, Ohio, will also find help from the same source.

### Essay Winner



Baltimore, on September 20, received a visit from the Stamford Dramatic Group who put on the play, "Labor's Shield," and a group mass recitation, "In the Factory." The Stamford Players by their clear enunciation and composure in this, their first public presentation, did credit to themselves and to their coach, Mark Schweld.

A large registration in the dramatics and other classes was made as a result of this visit and Baltimore is going to run an extensive program of classes.

On its own initiative, South River Local Dramatic Group presented to an Institute held by the American Federation of History Workers at Brookwood, the play, "Next Time," written by Florence Lasser and based on the heroic and tragic first attempts to smash the sweat shop in their own New Jersey town. The large cast of 21 were "naturals" in every meaning of the term and brought tears to the eyes of the audience as they lived over again the bitter struggle. The group's celebrity in changing scenes and doing "business" completely hid the fact that this too was a first performance. Yona Finkelstein, the director, and everyone of the play was doing a swell job. We can suggest only one possible improvement: a short epilogue pointing out that the fight was really not in vain as the vigorous I.L.G.W.U. local with its own hall and the dramatic group itself amply prove.

Very soon, if other locals follow the example of Stamford, Local 10, Local 91, and South River, we shall be able to play a dramatic play for our own dramatic groups.

Boston enjoyed its Institute and now in planning regular forums on current topics and getting teachers help from the New England Labor College.

### New York Plans

As authorized by the Education Committee of the General Executive Board, New York is setting educational and social centers at six places conveniently located near to where our members live. These classes will take care of isolated students whose locals have no classes and of isolated subjects for which there is not a big enough demand in one local. These centers will supplement and not supplant in any way classes run directly by

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**  
Mark Stern, Director  
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary  
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor  
Cultural and Recreation Division

## Class Schedule For Central Class

I.L.G.W.U. Educational Dept.,  
3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

### Mondays:

7:00-8:00 p.m.—History of the I.L.G.W.U.—Gus Tyler.  
8:30-9:30 p.m.—Social History of the United States, Leo Huber.

### Tuesdays:

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Economics of Women's Garment Industry, Lazare.  
8:30-9:30 p.m.—Marxism as a Theoretical System, Bertram Wolfe.

### Wednesdays:

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Defending the Worker as a Consumer, Jack Lever.  
8:15-9:15 p.m.—Psychology Applied to Labor Problems, Dr. Goodwin B. Watson.

### Thursdays:

7:00-8:00 p.m.—The Machine Age and Literature, Bruno Fischer.  
8:30-9:30 p.m.—Great American Fortunes, Irving Brown.

### Fridays:

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking, Rebecca Jarvis.

The classes will begin on Monday, September 20, 1935, and will continue for twelve weeks.

Locals. To those New York locals (roughly 22, 62, 91 and 10) which have already commendably made their programs, we are already furnishing many teachers and instructors. In addition to classes, we shall run labor songfests, concerts and other social activities in order to interest the relatives of our members. Please study the schedule printed on this page.

### Central Class

In addition to the neighborhood Unity Centers, we have a Central Class for a picked group of students who have been named by their locals or who have attended some of our institutes. The subjects and teachers are as follows:

PLACE	TIME	ACTIVITIES	STARTING DATE
Brent: Theodore Roosevelt High School Fordham Rd. & Washington Ave.	Fri.—7:30-10:30 p.m.	Gym, swimming, classrooms for ed-Oct 18 national meetings and singing	
Hartem: Old Chelsea Temple 16015 St. & Park Ave.	Tues.—7:30-10:30 p.m.	Labor singing, Current Events, Story of I.L.G.W.U.	Oct. 15
Lower East Side: Church of All Nations 9 Second Ave.	Mon.—7:45-10:15 p.m. Tues.—7:45-10:15 p.m. Wed.—7:45-10:15 p.m.	Singing, gym, swimming Lecture	Oct. 14 Oct. 15 Oct. 15
Williamsburg: Galilee Temple 19 Montrose Ave.	Tues.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Labor singing, Story of I.L.G.W.U., Current events	Oct. 15
Brooklyn: Lafayette Temple 219 Backman St., Room 403	Tues.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Gym, Public Speaking, Story of I.L.G.W.U.	Oct. 15
Bensonhurst: New Utrecht High School 3718 St. & 15th Ave.	Thurs.—7:30-10:00 p.m.	Gym, swimming pool, discussion, Oct 17 groups, Story of I.L.G.W.U., Current Events, Public Speaking	

## With I.L.G.W.U. Chorus

We are starting the new season in this branch of our work with solidly established groups and a record of several successful appearances at such places as Madison Square Garden, New York Hippodrome, Manhattan Opera House and in a score of smaller places. We have functioning groups in the following locals:

New York—Locals 1, 10, 22, 65, 91; Passaic, N. J.—Local 145; South River, N. J.—Local 150; Stamford, Conn.—Local 151; Bridgeport, Conn.—Local 152.

In New York the groups have organized a council which works effectively and harmoniously. This council plans general activities for the New York Chorus and has to its credit the establishment of a very successful class on the Theory of Music.

The general director of our Chorus is the well-known conductor, Mr. Lazar Weiner. He is being ably assisted by Mr. Joseph Furgale. In addition to the repertoire of the six songs which the Chorus sang last season, three new songs are being studied by the general chorus, and several other songs for the various local choruses. All

these new songs the Chorus will present at the formal concert that is being arranged, together with the Mandolin Orchestra, on Saturday, January 25, 1936, at Twyn Hall, New York.

The confidence of Mr. Weiner as to the ability of the Chorus is so great that the music critics of the New York press will be invited to this concert.

If the demands for our choral, dramatic and mandolin groups will continue to come in as they have been doing the last few weeks we will have to establish a regular "booking" office. Here is a list of the dates that our groups have filled already:

Sept. 11—New York Chorus at the Dreamakers' celebration at Madison Square Garden.

Sept. 17—Mandolin group of the White Glens Workers' mass meeting at the Manhattan Opera House.

Sept. 20—Stamford Dramatic Group at Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 21—South River Dramatic Group at Brookwood College.

Sept. 22—Local No. 22 Mandolin Group at the Women's Trade Union League Conference.

For October 27, the Chorus and the Mandolin Orchestra are booked for the celebration of the Lithuanian Labor Unity, the Naupoli Garden.

Elsie Gluck of the New York Women's Trade Union League, is thanking the Department, wrote:

"Our auditors, though small, choral and choiced again, and at the close of the concert rose in appreciation of the fine program and its fine execution. The orchestra played for our small audience as with much spirit and care as it would have for a large concert hall."

"You can imagine the excitement of some of our students from other unions when they recognized work-acquaintances in your group. Certainly the orchestra is a living notice to other workers of the creative talent which can be organized in all workers' groups."

LOUIS SCHAFER

### Pianist—Conductor

Lazar Weiner



Joseph Furgale

# Out in the Labor Horizon

FROM FAR AND NEAR

HERE AND ABROAD

## New Regional Boards Will Handle Wagner Labor Complaints

Regional agencies have been set up in twenty-one cities by the National Labor Relations Board, to handle complaints charging violation of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act. The agencies will consist of a director, a trial examiner and an attorney.

The procedure established by the Board provides that when a union or an employer files a complaint against an employer has violated any provisions of the Labor Relations Act, the Regional Director will make an investigation. If his investigation convinces him that there is a violation, he will file a formal complaint in the name of the Board. Testimony will then be taken by the trial examiner, with the regional attorney representing the Regional Director at the hearing.

The examiner is empowered to recommend either that the employer be cleared of the complaint or that he be ordered to cease the "unfair" practice with which he has been charged. An appeal from the Examiner's recommendation may be taken by either side to the National Labor Relations Board, with opportunity for testimony and argument. The National Board will then decide the case and issue an order. Employers' appeals from the National Labor Board orders will go to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the district where the case originates.

Offices for handling complaints will be maintained in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Indianapolis and Buffalo.

## War Is "Helluva Racket" Smedley Butler Declares

Major General Smedley D. Butler declared "war is a helluva racket" in addressing the annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Orleans.

"Every war from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims has been fought because somebody wanted to make something out of it, and somebody always did," said Butler. He declared all wars are started by "rotters."

"Soldiers are a lot of trusting 'dumkies,' shouted Butler. "They believe the truth is mighty and shall prevail. But look at me, I know what I'm talking about. I was the greatest soldier in the Central American republics, using my Marines to collect, taking orders direct, not from Washington but from Wall Street."

"We are going forward with more legislation at the next session of Congress to attempt to get these boys their money," Representative Wright Patman said. He expressed belief both Houses of Congress would approve payment of the Adjutant Service Certificate in a month's time after Jan. 2.

General Frank T. Hines, Admin. Director of Veterans' Affairs, and George E. Brobeck, National Legislative Representative of the V.F.W. at Washington, also expressed belief the certificates would be paid off soon.

## Cut in 40-Hour Week Is Authorized by WPA

"After a conference with trade union officials in Washington, Harry K. Hopkins, Works Progress Administration Director, issued an order permitting State WPA administrators to fix the hours of labor on projects financed by the \$1,800,000,000 Federal work relief appropriation. No change was made in the monthly "security wage," ranging from \$19 to \$24, fixed by President Roosevelt, but this order has opened the way for reducing the length of the work week so that hourly wages can be substantially increased and may reach the prevailing or union-wage level.

The only restriction on hours of work now is that they must not be in excess of eight per day and forty per week. There is no minimum.

Mr. Hopkins pointed out that State WPA administrators had previously been empowered to recommend changes in "wage scale" and hours. He said that the new order was more specific and amplified the authority of the State administrators so as to give them full control in the matter of hours within the maximum of forty per week.

## 'Let Freedom Ring'

By Chester M. Wright

It was sheer inspiration to enter a play "Let Freedom Ring." The play was inspiration born out of the stress of the times and of the struggle with which the play deals so sharply and clearly.

For the play is a labor play. It is labor to the core and labor true.

There is a large chance that when "Let Freedom Ring" opens in New York on November 6 at a Shubert house it will mark an epoch of the stage just as clearly as the coming of the machine marked an epoch in economic life.

The stage is coming to an interpretation of the fundamentals of modern life in the striking play. The play deals with the textile situation, in particular, just as it might have dealt with any other great industry, where power-driven wheels and financial manipulation are pitted against workers who dry just awakening to the pitiful insufficiency and tragedy of "individual bargains" and the need for a modern organization to deal with modern industry.

The play is a real play, by which I mean that it is not a pretentious, it has not made the mistake of just talking about life. It is life and because it is life it is a powerful and hitting drama.

### Let Something Come Out of It

It has been my singular good fortune to follow the development of this magnificent drama almost from the first. I have been able to watch the play itself develop into its final well-rounded form and to observe the arrangements for its production as they have moved along. It has been like watching something come to life. In the production, as it will be seen by those who witness its brilliant production and by those who see it later, it speaks from the mills and from the shaky houses that cluster and cluster around the mills. It speaks also from the poor farm homes from which come so many of those who work in the mills.

The people of the soil and the people of the factory come together in this drama. And the meretricious breakaway of a mill system that thinks in terms of cash and which all too often sits stills dealing with workers with guile and highly

## International Labor Takes Firm Step Against War

The joint conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions General Council and the Labor and Socialist International Executive took place in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 6 last, simultaneously with the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly.

Fifty-two delegates, representing the Socialist Parties and the National Trade Union Centres of twelve countries, and eleven of the International Trade Secretariats took part in the proceedings, the object of which was to consider the problem presented by the Italian Rhythmic dispute.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates:

"The imminent danger of war plainly indicates the urgent duty of the League and makes it imperative that the Covenant, the whole Covenant, be now applied, including the sanctions provided for in the Covenant.

The two Internationals, conscious of their duties towards peace, are ready to fulfill them in their capacity, and conduct a survey of the League of the whole-hearted support of the workers, both men and women, they represent, in any measures it may take for the effective application of sanctions may be necessary against the aggressor."

The Conference met again with Schewenka in the chair—to consider the various aspects of the problem from the point of view of future contingencies. It was unanimously decided to convene without previous notice a further special conference of the I.F.T.U. General Council and the I.L.S.I. Executive as soon as circumstances render such a step imperative.

## Dalrymple Heads New Rubber Workers' Union

Plans for a drive to unionize 150,000 employees of the rubber industry were made at the convention of the newly organized United Rubber Workers of America International Union at their convention in Akron, Ohio, last week. The first national convention was convened by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. at Akron and was composed of delegates from American Federation of Labor Rubber Workers Federal Labor Union.

The convention established Akron as headquarters of the organization and elected the following international officers:

President—S. H. Dalrymple, Akron, Ohio.  
Vice-President—Thomas Burns, Chicago, Pa.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Griffin, Los Angeles, Calif.

charged barbed wire entanglements.

The great strike of last September is just ahead as the steel grinds down on the play. The savagery that caused it is all in the tense period of action covered by the play. The drama drives home the lesson that comes out of every modern work-place, but by saying that the workers are right, but by saying that unions are right, but by showing, from life, the conditions under which they work and try to live.

Here is a play for ALL labor. For, whatever may be the tools of its trade, or the geographical location of its units, its struggle is the same, its salvation bound up in the same great evolution. Here is a play for every worker to see and to play for every American to see.

## Bureau for Women Workers Established in Belgium

A bureau for women workers was established last month by the Minister of Labor of the Belgian Government to be managed by representatives of employers, labor unions (Bastier I. Stume, international women's laborer) and the government (Dr. J. M. Vandepolde, distinguished physician and wife of the Socialist leader and cabinet minister).

This new government welfare agency eliminates a long action for its establishment conducted for many years by organized labor.

"Its scope is to study and promote further legislation to improve working standards of female workers and to end the evil of wage differentials between men and women in private industry and commerce."

## The Story of English Cooperatives

American interest in the cooperative method of merchandising has been greatly stimulated by the visit to the United States of Charles G. Tomlinson, advertising director of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, Manchester.

According to Mr. Tomlinson seven million English families buy their supplies on the cooperative plan, which means roughly that 25,000,000 persons—a little less than half the population of Great Britain—get their goods from cooperatives.

The annual turnover of the group which Mr. Tomlinson represents is about \$200,000,000; it has over 1,000 member societies, 100 factories, and its own bank.

"The cooperative movement has a tremendous social significance in England," said Mr. Tomlinson. "Its influence in creating individual and community solidarity saved England from a serious catastrophe and social upheaval during the depression years."

Mr. Tomlinson does not find co-operation making rapid progress in America. He explains the difference, partly, at least, on the ground that while co-operation came about of chain stores in England, they lagged behind in America. The basic difference, which he recognizes but does not stress, is that the English movement was a movement by and for consumers to save them from extortionate prices.

The movement in England is thoroughly democratic. A man may buy membership in a cooperative society at one pound a share. It is not allowed to own more than 100 shares, and the holder of 250 shares has exactly the same vote and vote in the society as the holder of one share.

## A Word of Cheer From Racine, Wis.

By Herman F. Reuland

Our Labor Day parade this year was one of the largest Racine has ever witnessed—nearly 10,000 having taken their places in the line of march. Our first depicted float was "Lucky Liberty with a little doll and a baby in the crib labeled "Wagner Bill" and its bottle labeled "Legislation." The float was made of white crepe paper scalloped and sewed onto cheese cloth and trimmed with colored streamers. It was voted the second best in the line of parade.

Those who were responsible for the event and exhibiting of the float were: Herman Reuland, Wm. Johnson, Felix Gross, Teddy Simpson, and Anna Kulac.

## Depression Increases Death Rate

The death rate in the United States showed an increase in 1934 over 1933, and the Census Bureau reports that 1935 seems certain to show another rise. The 1934 death rate was 11.843 per 100,000 population as compared to 11.674 for 1933.

The greatest factor in this increased death rate has been the depression. Nation-wide figures on this point are not available; but wherever figures were taken in this battle, sickness rose as prosperity went down. When sickness increased, a rise in deaths became a fact.

An illustration of the effect of depression on health was given recently by the Census Bureau. Of the U. S. Public Health Service. He weighed 3000 city children, drawn from three groups; those whose families were comfortably situated from 1929 to 1933, those whose families were in poverty at the beginning of this period and remained poor to the end, and the "depression poor," who were prosperous in 1929, but poor before 1933.

Families of continuously prosperous children weighed 4.4 per cent above the standard weights for youngsters of their age.

Children of poor families which had remained poor were nearly one per cent below standard.

Children of families which dropped from prosperity to poverty fell from 2.3 per cent above standard weight at the beginning of the depression to slightly below standard in 1933.

Of course the toll of the depression is not yet completed. Men and women will be carrying handicaps at 40 which were developed when they were depression children.

## Morrison Raps Attack Of Liberty League's Lawyers on Wagner Act.

A stinging condemnation of the report of the Lawyers' Committee of the American Liberty League, challenging the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, was made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Morrison's comment on the report was that "this committee simply represents the views held by special privilege and big business interests, but has no basis in fact."

Mr. Morrison's comment on the report was that "this committee simply represents the views held by special privilege and big business interests, but has no basis in fact."

TRAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE Join Your Class



# Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Perlmutter, V.P.  
Manager, Local 10

## Democracy Versus Clique Domination

Though the term "democracy" has been pretty well defined time and again, it seems, nevertheless, still to lend itself open to a great deal of confusion and misinterpretation.

The question as to what really represents democracy demanded a clear reply at the membership meeting of Local 10, held on August 24, when a decision of the executive board was submitted for discussion and final disposition. The matter involved was the action of two members of Local 10, namely, Dave Schneider, No. 8044, and Isidore Sturman, No. 4394, who defied a decision of the International endorsed by an overwhelming membership meeting of Local 10, calling upon the entire international membership to attend a mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden on May 23, 1935, for the purpose of: 1) Protesting against the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations, and other reactionary forces seeking then to kill the NIRA; 2) Also to demand the modification of the NIRA to best serve the interests of labor.

While all locals affiliated with the International were exerting every effort to make this demonstration a success, these two members of Local 10 distinguished in the labor-market, therefore calling upon our members to ignore the Madison Square Garden meeting and to participate instead in a Communist demonstration. Schneider and Sturman were, therefore, censured before the executive board and charged with defying the decision of the International. The Board recommended that these two be suspended from activity in the organization for one year.

Some time later, the group after learning of the decision of the executive board, at once began to bombard the garment center with leaflets in their old demagogic way with charges of "abolition of free speech, two parties etc." For a period of about three months they have conducted a "preparedness campaign," buttonholing everyone to attend the membership meeting and to vote against the decision of the executive board. Finally, when the question was presented to the house for discussion, the chairman, Brother Joel Abramowitz, refused to grant them (the opposition) six speakers while the administration was content to have only two. Among those who opposed the decision of the executive board were Dave Schneider, Chas. Stein, No. 1, Isid. Sturman and others. For the decision of the executive board Brother Louis Rosenberg and the writer of these lines spoke.

## No Freedom of Opinion Involved

The opposition, all in union, tried to convey the impression that the two members in question were punished because they entertained opinions of the NIRA adverse to those of the administration and on this ground appealed for a reversal of the decision of the executive board. This impression, however, was very clearly deflated from the minds of the audience after it became definitely clear from the discussion that the issue was not at all concerned with the opinion of these two members with regard to the NIRA. The issue finally assumed form to the following: stand firm by the administration (that individual or groups of individuals may defy a decision made by the membership involving a definite action) that a minority can dictate measures and promulgate ideas it

deems conducive to the interests of the membership, but that no individual, group of individuals or minority can defy or reverse an action decided upon by a majority vote. In this particular case the pin-killing meted out by the executive board was not for expression of opinion but for participating in an action which defied or reversed an action decided upon by a majority vote. In this particular case the pin-killing meted out by the executive board was not for expression of opinion but for participating in an action which defied or reversed an action decided upon by a majority vote.

## Membership Unanimously Decides to Curb Activities of Groups

Another very important question which provided quite a lengthy discussion at the membership meeting held on September 9, attended by over a thousand members, was the recommendation of the executive board with regard to activities of groups operating in Local 10. They are as follows:

1. In order not to confuse the minds of the membership as to whether any group is an official part of Local 10, the unauthorized use of the word "Cutters" or "Local 10, I. L. G. W. U." be prohibited.

2. No advertisement of any sort pertaining to affairs run by any of the groups be permitted on the premises of the local or at membership meetings.

3. That no officer elected or appointed in Local 10 sell tickets or solicit funds for any of the functions run by any of the groups.

## "Active" and "Loyal" Groups

With the rapid growth of our Union, during the last two years, many members seeking activity of some sort that would be helpful to the organization, especially the younger elements of our local, have established what is known as the "Active Cutters' Benevolent Association." Their devotion, loyalty and earnest desire to be of constructive aid to the Union has earned the admiration of the entire membership. It was these boys who furnished the vast number of committee members required to conduct 24-hour work and other conditions gained by recent strikes. A considerable number of other members, older men and representing the middle-aged of our membership, emulating the ideal and purposes of the younger group, followed by organizing a "Loyal Cutters' Benevolent Association." This group for a time also contributed a good deal

toward the strengthening of the local. Later on, however, it developed that these groups have been drifting apart from their original purpose and started activities contrary to the spirit and ethics of trade unionism.

The groups in question applied for state charters, setting forth principles and objects provided for by the constitution of our local. These groups, therefore, in reality, deliberately set up dual unions. Another practice on the part of these groups, which eventually began to affect the integrity of the local, was the soliciting and selling of tickets for affairs, for the raising of funds for purposes alien to the organization, proper. Very often employees and members, confused regarding the identity of these groups, have taken it for granted that the solicitors represented Local 10 officially.

It was because of these practices that the executive board hurriedly proceeded to take action; hence, the above recommendations.

The recommendations of the executive board were unanimously approved.

## Much Ado About Nothing

The subject of inside cutting, discussed by the writer in recent issues, "Inside," has drawn a great deal of criticism from various factors and groups operating in the cloak market of New York; so much so, that Locals 1 and 9 have found it necessary to send communications to the Cloak Joint Board requesting an explanation by the writer, inasmuch as I was absent at that meeting it was decided to refer these communications to the Board of Directors. I can clearly the entire matter. An explanation regarding this matter has already been published in the press, namely, that the writer never issued any statement to the "Women's Wear" and that the news item which appeared on the front page of that paper was but an extract from the article in "Justice." The matter ended with a statement issued by the Cloak Joint Board in which its position on the question of inside cutting was reiterated.

At the last meeting of the executive board, the writer further dwelt on this very important problem and, after a thorough discussion which consumed most of the evening, he was authorized to send the following communication to the "Cloakmakers' Joint Board":

"The Executive Board of the 'Cloakmakers' Joint Board,  
215 West 23rd Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:  
At the last meeting of our Executive

Board, in discussing the report submitted by our delegates to the Joint Board, among other things, your decision with regard to the communication from Locals 1 and 9, was given due consideration, as a result of which I am authorized to send the following communication:—

While it is no surprise to me that all the destruction elements within our local, who are the cause or little of the state of affairs local 10, attempting to do as much as King and Hitler and show that some five or thousands of Americans they created the impression that the 'Cutters' Union is in sympathy with the employers to undermine the interests of the other crafts engaged in the cloak industry, it was rather surprising to learn that the pernicious value ascribed by these defunct elements has found its echo in the executive chambers of Local 10.

As to the decision of the Joint Board in connection with these communications, it was an official statement reiterating its position on the question of inside cutting. It is the consensus of the 'Cutters' Executive Board that the question is of paramount importance to the welfare of the tens of thousands of workers engaged in the industry and therefore merits discussion to as large a degree as the question of non-work prior to the issue of a union. Knowledge that "Limitation of Cutters," without which conditions of our workers would have been set as miserable as prior to 1933 and which is currently regarded as a bulwark of progress and protection of the rights of our workers, would not have been obtained under the cloak work system, yet some of our leaders officially opposed it while admitting through family believing that a change to piecework is necessary. Did not want to promulgate it, that the wrath of the demagogue and the elements referred to above.

Thanks to the courage and conviction of our Brother Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, who conducted a campaign in the public press for this change, that the rank and file finally saw the wisdom and advisability of accepting the piecework system as a compromise for "Limitation of Cutters," and responsibility for conditions of the workers in the contracting shops.

The question of inside cutting presents a problem which is much too complicated than that of work or piecework and therefore leads itself to misinterpretation. We are firmly convinced that if the jobbers really want their outside to be done on inside premises we have a solution, to propose which, if adopted, would bring any shadow of a doubt prior to be conclusive to the interests of all crafts engaged in the industry would appear to help solve the very important situation which is rapidly becoming up as one of the most outstanding problems in our organization.

We therefore respectfully request that the Joint Board should call a meeting either of the local managers or the Board of Directors as soon as possible for the purpose of taking the matter up for discussion and final action.

Respectfully yours,  
Samuel PERLMUTTER,  
Manager.

## ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10 Regular Membership Meeting

Monday, October 14, 1935  
at ARLINGTON HALL,  
22 ST. MARK'S PLACE  
at 7:30 P. M. sharp.  
Cutters are urged to attend.

## Demands of Local 10 for New Dress Agreement

As the agreement in the dress industry is in its final stages, in a few months, the executive board has been received by the executive board, all of which will receive due consideration and will finally be submitted to the membership for approval. One of the outstanding issues in our negotiations with our employers will center on the question of "Limitation of Contractors" and responsibility for the conditions of the workers in the contracting shops.

A problem which concerns the cutters must, in addition to the above, will be that of the elimination of grades and substitution of one scale for all. Also an increase in wages.

## Increases for Cutters Obtained In Many More Shops

The following are additional shops in which increases have been obtained for the cutters: G. O'Connor, Dress, E. J. Gorman, Gorman, Dress, Dennis, Walgreen, Ribner, Lindy & Rubin, D. Herman & Son, Frances Dress, Kaplan & Elias, Weintraub, Arndt Franks, Max Weintraub, L. J. Gorman, Harris Raincoat, F. P. Fortin.

## Monies Paid Out to Members From Relief And Old Age Funds

The following amounts were paid out to our members from July, 1934, to August, 1935, from our Relief and Old Age Funds:

Relief Fund	
Date	Total paid out
July, 1934	\$ 292.00
August, 1934	832.50
September, 1934	528.00
October, 1934	1,134.00
November, 1934	2,217.00
December, 1934	5,000.00
January, 1935	3,650.00
February, 1935	2,081.00
March, 1935	1,216.50
April, 1935	836.50
May, 1935	1,425.00
June, 1935	2,642.50
July, 1935	2,425.00
August, 1935	2,545.50
\$27,846.25	

## Old Age Fund

Date	Benefit
July, 1934	\$ 6.00
August, 1934	180.00
September, 1934	120.00
October, 1934	220.00
November, 1934	310.00
December, 1934	600.00
January, 1935	40.00
February, 1935	130.00
March, 1935	120.00
April, 1935	None
May, 1935	210.00
June, 1935	200.00
July, 1935	60.00
August, 1935	60.00
\$1,155.00	

Total Settlements: Total \$ 29,001.25

\$ 250.00	430.00
250.00	120.00
250.00	420.00
250.00	80.00
1,000.00	1,120.00
250.00	135.00
250.00	420.00
250.00	60.00
250.00	210.00
\$2,000.00	\$3,455.00

## Baltimore Group Confers With Pres. Dubinsky



Headed by Vice-President Kreindler, Committee of Baltimore Joint Board is Talking Things Over in New York City with I.L.G.W.U. Chief. Seated from Left to Right: Axel Kreindler, Angela Bambace, President Dubinsky, Forance Lauter; Standing: Jos. Siegel, Meyer Yellin, A. D. Glushko.

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## "Civilizing The Dress Jobbers"

If the difference between cheating and living up to an assumed obligation amounts to the difference between jungle law and the conduct of civilized folks, the slogan, "civilize the jobbers," blazed forth from banners at the great rally of the dressmakers in Madison Square Garden, should stick.

It may be not entirely flattering to some of the big moguls in the jobbing end of the dress business to be so bluntly publicized. But, in the interest of plain talk, it is best that spades be called what they really are. Chiseling, in fact, under any name would smell the same.

The crux of the Union's charge is that many jobbers are substituting higher priced dress lines for lower-price lines in order to avoid payment of higher pay; the Union, further, complains that the dress jobbers' association is fast becoming a haven of refuge for the habitual agreement and work-standards violator. These charges the Union is buttressing by solid, incontrovertible evidence.

The Union will not tolerate this chicanery. Those caught swindling will not "get away with it"; they will be forced to make full restitution and will, in addition, be punished. The safest, surest way of safeguarding work conditions, in the contractor shops especially, however, is contractor-limitation and settlement of prices on jobbers' premises.

That's the goal towards which the Union in the dress industry is moving with irresistible momentum.

## Local 62 Displays Strength

The undergarment workers, better known in our own environs as the "white goods" workers, had a "war maneuver" the other day in New York City and, like the "rehearsal" in the dress industry the week before, this huge turnout of the underwear makers left the whole town talking.

The "maneuver" was a display of strength, fitting action to the purpose in every detail. Since the early Fall of 1933, the underwear workers, who at that time acquired new thousands of members and a new work-terms setup, actually had no chance of proving even to themselves how coherent, disciplined and responsive a mass of men and women they were. Now, with the end of the agreement period in sight as new contract changes are being debated and fought over—a 35-hour week, a raise in earnings, intensified control of standards observance—the question mark was beginning to loom up disturbingly. Is the army of Local 62 ready, would it prove its mettle if it came to grips with the employers?

The September 17 meeting at Manhattan Opera House has dissolved those doubts for the Union and for the industry alike. The 10,000 members of Local 62 who stormed the meeting house on West 34th St., most of them unfortunately unable to gain admission, responded to the call of the Union in the midst of a workday as scattered union people, conscious of "what it is all about" and ready to do their bit when called to. It was a show of trade union force which

gladdened the hearts of the leaders of Local 62 and justly inspired President Dubinsky to declare that "such a well-knit and mobile unit of our great I. L. G.W.U. army deserves the unqualified support of the entire Union and will undoubtedly get it."

## "Clean Hands" in Decatur, Ill.

This comment from a front-page editorial of the Decatur, Ill. News: "C. Y. Miller has made his choice. He has become an 'injunction judge.' He probably will find the label as irritating as scabs have found theirs and his political party certainly will find he has given it something not easily lived down."

"Government labor conciliators have come and gone in the dress strike in Decatur and manufacturers have refused to arbitrate. Judge Miller claims he has nothing to do about it. If he is sincere, we wonder how he disposes of the famous maxim of American jurisprudence which says that he who comes into a court of equity must do so with clean hands and he who seeks equity must do equity."

"Refusal to arbitrate and use of Berghoff rats is not our idea of clean hands. Judge Miller sitting in equity cannot fairly overlook the fact that there were more than 175 arrests and not a single conviction. . . . As one who proudly hitched on to the Roosevelt policy at election time, he should have been ready to do what he could to bring about a settlement. He says he could do nothing. We say he could have done more than to make a ridiculous offer to 'dissolve the injunction if the strike is called off.' The I.L.G.W.U. may find it advisable or necessary to call the strike off. It will not do so to save the political hide of any judge."

"To have an 'injunction judge' is no asset to any party at any time. But for the Democratic Party in the era of the New Deal, when Federal and State winds blow in favor of anti-injunction laws, to have one is pathetic and most regrettable."

## Local 66 Makes New Gains

The Bonnaz embroiderers and pleaters, members of Local 66, should be congratulated on the outcome of their one-week strike.

Always a solid and dependable organization, their effectiveness augmented by the addition, two years ago, of the pleaters, tuckers and stitchers, the members of Local 66 came up fully to expectation in the last strike. Not a shop remained at work, not a machine whizzed after the strike call had sounded through these accessory trades. And the picket line around the shops never wavered from the first hour to the last minute of the walkout.

The embroiderers and the pleaters got substantial wage increases through the settlement. They defended successfully the labor bureau setup in the trade for hiring help, to be controlled as heretofore by the Union, against the hard-fought counter-demand of the employers for bi-party control of the bureau. Other improvements were added to the old arrangement, but most precious of all was the recognition that Local 66 speaks with unchallenged authority for all the workers in the trade.

No doubt, Local 66 comes out of this conflict stronger than ever before in its history. Its members, always a staunch and loyal group, have every reason to be proud of their union and ready to endure privation and sacrifice to defend and maintain it.

## Last Call for The "Honor Roll" Fund!

Within the remaining weeks of the work-season in our trades, the International Fund which the I.L.G.W.U. is raising among its membership has to be completed.

This fund was to have been raised, through small contributions ranging from 25c upward, last season. The threatening cloak controversy at that time had made it necessary to switch it over to the Fall season.

No alibis or subterfuges will now avail. This Fund will be distributed among several tuberculosis sanatoria where members of the Union are welcomed and taken care of, the hard-driven garment workers' union of Poland, and a few other worthy causes. The fund was sanctioned by the Union's Chicago convention in 1934.

This Fund must be raised. It not only is a "Roll of Honor," but equally a debt of honor, which every member of the organization is duty-bound to help pay off. The membership of the I.L.G.W.U. never fails to meet a call of duty.



## A Mission of Humanity

First Vice-President Luigi Antonini's departure for Europe, to attend a world-wide congress of Italian laborites living outside the borders of their homeland, summoned to voice opposition to the bloody Fascist adventure—the contemplated war on Ethiopia—should meet with approval among the widest strata of our membership.

There can be hardly a doubt that the entire Italian-speaking mass of our membership is heartily and unqualifiedly opposed to a war in Africa that would cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Italian young men and might precipitate a new world war. Brother Antonini's anti-war mission, however, is supported not merely by I.L.G.W.U. members of Italian extraction. It is loudly applauded by all the members of our Union, whose thoughts and wishes he reflects and who are with him heart and soul on this journey.

But Vice-President Antonini is going to the anti-war congress in Belgium not only as our own delegate. At the conference last week which elected him as their representative there were present delegates from nearly a quarter of a million workers of Italian nationality—bakers, building workers, shoe workers, textile workers, dyers, barbers, and of numerous other trades. In Europe—on the floor of the congress, or at the meetings which he is planning to address in the largest Italian refugee population centers—Brother Antonini will, therefore, voice with full authority the fiery opposition of these countless thousands to the manipulations of the slayers of democracy and free institutions in Italy who are now conspiring to plunge the world into slaughter in order to save their tottering regime.

This scorching denunciation of Mussolini and his henchmen, whatever else it may accomplish at this hour, should show the world that not all Italy sets eye to eye with the Fascist depredators of human liberty, that when given an opportunity to speak their mind, millions of Italians are as fervently opposed to the bloody schemes of the castor-oil heroes as all other truly civilized men and women in every nook and corner of the globe. It will, besides, give expression to a protest not alone against Mussolini but against every form of dictatorial tyranny which has cast its spell across a half dozen countries and has blighted human progress in the past dozen years.

## Twenty Years Of Feinstone

In New York City, the labor movement tendered the other day a dinner to Morris C. Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

The occasion was Feinstone's twenty years of unbroken service at his post. During these two decades, the trade union movement in New York, particularly in the huge needle trades, has made prodigious advance, and in every battle of the needle workers for "bread and roses" the central body with which Feinstone is closely identified has given them unstinted and valuable aid.

To give expression to gratitude and to pay homage to a lovable and capable comrade, the representatives of all the trade unions of New York got together on September 21 and told Feinstone what they thought of him. It was a fine evening, emblematic of the finest spiritual traditions of our movement.

